RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XIV NO. 171- BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated In England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 July	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..	..	10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..	..	20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡ ..	....	16,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..	....	7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..	....	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA ..	....	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	....	16,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..	....	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
t o Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
x—2nd "Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
10th Aug.	JEYPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
25th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan	
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia	

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
21st July	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
21st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	20 July	21 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	302 8	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor Auticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60.00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30.00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

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Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs: 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

Telegrams: ALUMINIUM, Bombay;

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

Telephone: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES Manufactured of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in Caps of all kinds, Country and Foreign made and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velveting, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P., 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agents)

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : : BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915		1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs.	3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs.	1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs.	97,50,988

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED.—A B.COM. for Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore. Applications not mentioning age, caste, experience (if any), and minimum demands will not be entertained. The SECRETARY
A R3505

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 6 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—GLASS POTTERY EXPERT MOTOR ENGINEER, knowing telephone and electric work, cook knowing European and Indian dishes for small Rajputana State. Cook, Punjab European Hotel, good confectioner. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, SHAHDARA, DELHI.
A R3507

WANTED—2 or 3 STENOGRAPHERS on Rs. 400 per month for reporting work. Only first class men having previous experience should apply. Employment will start from end of July and last about 2 months. Applications should be addressed to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
A 26998

RS. 200/- MONTHLY—Wanted smart and respectable gentlemen to work as ORGANISERS, CANVASSERS and AGENTS in different districts, Tahsils and towns throughout the country on Commission or on salaries starting from Rs. 50/-, 100/-, 150/- 200/-. Apply with testimonials Sole Agent, Indian Bond, New Bazar, DELHI.
A R3425

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A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CLERKS, MANAGERS and CANVASSERS, apply enclosing -/2/6, NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, DELHI.
A R3523

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. Pay Rs. 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal
A 27002

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 80—10/2—100. Apply MANAGER, Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad Sind.
A R3526

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITION by seven years' experienced graduate. Efficient teaching. Guaranteed success. Apply: QAMAR, 96, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
R3574

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OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

GUINEA-WORM.—Treatment of Chronic cases undertaken. Success guaranteed For terms:—Apply at NAVALKER BUNGALOW, Santa Cruz.
P R3524

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. The best guide for dealers in Cotton futures. Testimonials from AMERICA and INDIA. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3497

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W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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M

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GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

BUY a copy of the book, which is bound to save you much worry and waste of time. The Interest Tables by Z. ISLAM KHAN, B.Sc., LL.B. of the U. P. Civil Service. Essential to every Zemindar, Banker, Businessman, Lawyer and Judge. Contains Interest ready reckoned at rates varying from 3 pies to Rs. 3/2 per cent. p. m., from one day to 3 years and for all practical sums ranging from 1 pice to 1 lac of rupees. The book has been approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad for use in the subordinate courts. Order early to avoid disappointment. Price exclusive of postage, etc. English edition Rs. 2-8-0, Urdu edition Rs. 2-0-0. Can be had of Messrs. Kays and Co., Printers and Publishers, Russelganj, Aligarh, U. P.
L R3527

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KAMRAS—Infalliable for worn-outs, exhausted brains. Trial five doses, -/10/- JOSHI WORKS, DELHI.
T R3428

TEMPORARY CONCESSION—Silk Undershirts of rupees four for rupees three only. KHAN BROS., 199, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R3522

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FOR SALE.—One GINNING FACTORY at Broach and one GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY at Palej For full particulars please see personally or write to PAREKH CHHAGANLAL PITAMBERDAS, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay No. 2.
N 26992

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3230

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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WANTED

WANTED for the National Muslim University School, Delhi.

1. A GRADUATE to teach English to the higher classes.
2. A GRADUATE to teach Mathematics.
3. A DRAWING MASTER with highest qualifications.
4. An UNDERGRADUATE to teach Geography and General Knowledge to the lower classes.

Trained teachers preferred.

Applications stating minimum salary accepted and testimonials to reach the PRINCIPAL before August 5.
27003

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EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1926. TUESDAY, the 27th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th June, 1326.
26896

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.

2—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of July, 1926, to the 7th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
26971

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE COURTS being CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1926, on account of Ashura (Tabut) holiday, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made arrangements in his Office to receive applications on that day between 11 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. re claims and objections under the Electoral Rules

D. M. PARUVALA,
Registrar.

Court of Small Causes,
Bombay, 19th July, 1926.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (Estate and Effects) of SHAIKH YASSIN SHAIKH CHAND alias SHAIKH HUSSEIN SHAIKH CHAND, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Weaving Master in the Elphinstone Mills, residing at Undaria Street, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

(1.) SHAIKH ABDUL KADAR SHAIKH YASSIN and (2.) SHAIKH MOHIDIN SHAIKH YASSIN, both of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitants. Landed Proprietors, sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Undaria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
26999

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS JINABHAI JARIWALA, of Bombay, Brahmakshatri Hindu Inhabitant, an Embroidery Merchant, who died in Bombay, on or about the 24th day of January, 1926 ..... Deceased.

KALIDAS GANDABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, in private service residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort, Bombay, the maternal uncle and natural guardian of the minor Shantilal Vithaldas for his use and benefit and limited until the said minor Shantilal Vithaldas, attends the age of majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27004

LEGAL NOTICES.

PRESENT
RE: YUDHETRIA SINGH GABLANT, M.A., LL.B., MUNSIFF, AGRA.
SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT
(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5).

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT AT AGRA DISTRICT.

Suit No. 724 of 1925.

Firm RAGHUNATH DASS RAMPERSAD, Belanganj, Agra, through Ram Persad. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

RANCHORE DASS, S/o Arjun Dass Vaish Sarawge, Munim of Firm Jawhirlall Mulchand, Marware Bazar, Bombay, ... Defendant.

To,

RANCHORE DASS, dwelling at Marware Bazar, Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 943/2/-, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 31st day of July, 1926, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 17th July, 1926.

AMIR HAIDOR,
Judge,
Munsarim, Munsiff Court, Agra.
26998

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

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It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
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Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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SHIVA DATTA,
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Sassoon House,
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
You'll be amazed when you see "Doug" go through a series of fencing duels with real genuine rapiers as weapons
Also PATHE COMEDY.
Dippy-doo Dado in "Go West."
Wednesday only for one day 'Ekadeshi Mohini' on a/c of Hindu Feast.

AMUSEMENTS.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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"MAIN STREET"
WITH
FLORENCE VIDOR
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The deliciously humorous, tensely dramatic,—yet realistic tale of a small town girl with metropolitan ideas.
The story that made the world sit up in dazed surprise.
WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH
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SEE "MAIN STREET"
WARNER BROS. Classic of the Screen
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The latest News from all corners of the earth, exclusively shown at Royal Opera House
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK—DON'T FAIL
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SHARDA FILM'S PICTURE
RATNA MANJARI
WITH
ARTISTIC HINDI DANCE
With HINDI SONGS.
Sat. Sun. Holidays extra show at 3 P. M.
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CROWN CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road - - - Marble Theatre.

OWING TO STRONG PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA, ... LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Extra-ordinary Social Picture
THE
'TELEPHONE GIRL'
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
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Be ready to secure the patent of the latest invention of airoplane which will be exhibited First before the public—
ON
SATURDAY, 24th at 3-30 p. m.
The credit of invention goes to a STUDENT of COLLEGE of ACADEMY of Vilaspur—
who succeeds as
KALABAJ ASHAK
in his wooing Tactics—
Come to see this at—
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 20.

The monsoon is very weak outside Lower Burma and Northeast India. Temperature is appreciably below normal in the Punjab and West Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, and local in East United Provinces, Kashmir, West Rajputana, West Central India while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein two; Rangoon one; Bassein and Akyab three; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu six; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur and Shillong two; Cherrapunji eight; Cox's Bazar five; Mymensingh one; Behrampur and Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling, Hukitala and Purnea one and a half; Darbanga two; Naya Dumka three; Benares and Montagomery one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Chota Nagpur and increase in North Bengal.—A P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 20	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 01	31 67	22 02	34 53
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 03	42 44	23 39	37 71
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				..
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 22	38 43	..	35 64
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 20th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.735 inches (·053 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.698 inches (·077 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—·001
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (3.7 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 81·5 degrees (3.8 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 75 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W
Velocity " " 16 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 4
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 25.48 "
" " " year 34·76 "
Weather remarks:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH JULY, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.33 in. of rain and Ambala 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess near the region of rainfall. Temperature was below normal except in the extreme north, where it was normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south and the east. Temperature was above normal at Jhansi and normal at other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.23 in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.21 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and heavily clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Maximum temperature was below normal in west Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in north-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.24 in. of rain and Indore 0.20 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Central India West. Temperature was normal except in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south. Temperature was above normal in the central and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was generally above normal and attained at Bombay maximum value of 88.2 degrees and a minimum value of 81.5 degrees, both being 4 degrees above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few light scattered falls of rain. Rain has fallen locally in the east Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Central India West and at a few stations in Malabar.

Forecast:—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th July 1926 issued from Simla:—

The monsoon is active from the Punjab to Assam but is very weak in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Numerous duststorms have occurred in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in the south-east Punjab, Kasmir, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu, Akyab four; Dighrugarh, Tezpore one and a half; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji seven; Darjeeling six; Cox's Bazar eight; Chittagong three; Narayanganj, Barisal one and a half; Jessore two; Calcutta one; Burdwan two; Mymensingh three; Dinajpur one and a half; Jalpaiguri six; Sambalpur one and a half; Chaibasa, Gaya two; Patna one; Benares, Lucknow three; Mussoorree six; Sialkot one; Ludhiana, Simla two; Murree one and a half; Khushab one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUS. THE 20TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.52	—0.52	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.39	1.64	—0.25	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	6.72	6.66	—0.05	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.65	5.12	—3.49	19.62
Hissar ..	0 33	4.22	3.87	+0.35	14.47
Ambala ..	0 42	7.01	8.81	—1.80	30.49
Delhi ..	0.03	5.31	8.52	—3.21	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	4.49	8.59	—4.10	26.99
Mainpur	..	2 67	7.77	—5.10	27.07
Jhansi	..	3.09	11.86	—8.86	36.17
Cawnpore	..	6.66	9.08	—2.42	35.92
Allahabad	..	3.66	11.75	—8.09	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0 45	0.75	—0.30	3.68
Karachi	..	0 34	2.59	—2.25	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	0.23	2 99	3.46	—0.47	11.79
Ajmer	..	4.12	6.89	—2.77	20.65
Jaipur	..	4.74	7.56	—2.8	24.21
Kotah	..	3.87	9.76	—5.89	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 21	15.52	18.06	—2.54	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	8.37	5.81	+2.56	14.39
Dwaraka	..	4 25	6 82	—2 57	13.52
Veraval ..	0 02	11.04	7.83	+3.21	18.80
Rajkot	..	10.86	11.54	+0.40	26.29
Bhavnagar .. para	..	6.69	7.97	—1.28	21.20
Surat ..	0.24	17.21	19.28	—2.07	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.01	15.26	11.65	+3.61	28.83
Deesa ..	0.03	4.66	7.76	—3.10	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	..	9.60	9.70	—0.10	29.19
Indore ..	0 20	8.75	12.17	—3.42	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	9.25	18.32	—9.07	55.11
Saugor	..	10.42	19.34	—8.92	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	12 66	19 74	—7 11	48.89
Khandwa ..	0.04	11.56	10.80	+0.76	29.63
Akola	..	14.56	14.73	+0.26	31.35
Amraoti	—	6.66	12.66	—5.50	33.05
Nagpur	..	20.57	18.19	+2.38	48.97
Chanda	..	11.76	18.7	—7.07	51.90
Raipur	..	9 66	17.08	—7.92	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.01	31.67	36 42	—4.75	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.05	41.04	51.06	—0.02	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	59.31	59.41	—1.10	94.90
Karwar (11th ..	..	49.91	63.89	—17.88	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.13	7.43	—1.30	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.76	7.31	—0.55	22.35
Poona	..	7.96	9.24	—1.28	27.11
Sholapur	..	..	7.91	..	28.40
Bijapur	..	2.95	4.73	—1.83	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.06	17.02	18.37	+0.35	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	12.15	9.34	+2.81	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur	..	5.86	11.69	—5.83	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	3.75	8.62	—4.87	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.64	49.85	62.50	—2.75	125.68
Calicut ..	0.25	51.83	53.57	—1.74	117.16
Cochin	..	49.07	44.62	+3.45	114.51
Trivandrum	0.25	14 99	18 42	—3.43	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 08	21.20	11.00	+9.00	84.10
Madras Excluding	..	7.86	8.80	—0.94	41.69
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.23	2.95	+0.28	20.51
Bellary	..	8.41	5.46	+2.95	31.23
Cuddapah	..	2.35	4.28	—1.93	30.74
Madras	..	3.69	5.54	—1.85	35.37
Bangalore	..	1.90	2.61	—0.71	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.31	+1.40	33.1
Nagapatam	..	0.35	2.43	—2.08	54.9

AN APPEAL TO COUNCIL VOTERS.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee requests the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council Voters from the Bombay Suburban District to the Rolls published by the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District on the 12th instant. It appears from the Rolls that many names of persons though qualified are not to be found in the said Rolls. In the case of some others, the names have been either mis-spelled or mistakenly printed. The remedy for getting missing names inserted or mistaken names corrected is by application to the First Class Sub-Judge, Thana, on or before the 22nd July 1926. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has obtained a copy of the complete Rolls of the voters from the Bombay Suburban District for the different constituencies. The same can be inspected at the office of the Committee, Patkar's Blocks, Khar Road, Bandra, during office hours, viz:, 7.30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) morning and 2-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) evening. Application forms can be obtained from the Office.

It may be noted that four copies of the application must be forwarded to the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana and not one. Any other information required on this subject should be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. He earnestly appeals to the qualified public of the Bombay Suburban District not to miss this final opportunity for getting their names enrolled. If this final opportunity is lost the voter will have to wait for three years more to get his right as a voter recognised.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 20th.

To-day Mill shares opened steady. Our market is quiet. Mill shares kept almost unchanged and we have nothing of note to report. The tone is steady enough, but we see no reason yet to expect any striking rise prices.

Amongst the industrials, Hydros were inclined to be weak, but Steels were steady, especially ordinarys.

Government securities were again weak, 3½ per cent. Paper touching 76/13.

The market will re-open on Friday, the 23rd instant, after the session of the meeting which was adjourned the other day. The September settlement will commence from Friday.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Dividend	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2 ½	80
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	54 4
Central	25	1½	27 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1585 XD
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	395 XD
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	13 14
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	68 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	68 2
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	41 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	935
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	120
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	92 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	50	5 p.c.	85
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	104
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	740 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	180
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	222 8
Scindia Steam ..	15—0	-14 Y—9	—12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	6.0	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	121	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1026	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	800	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515	
Vow Prince of Wales ..	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	205	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	471	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	125	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4 0	5	2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	75	
Mckenzie	100	30	320	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	126	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	53	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	71	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	26	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	20	10
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1050	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	10
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	882	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	47	8
Century	100	20y	367	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	517	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128	12
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	171	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	670	
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	240	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	851	4
ninlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	113	12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NATIVE STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION'S RULE

At the adjourned meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, held on Monday, Mr. K.R.P. Shroff presiding, further consideration was given to the rules amended by Government in regard to the conduct of business. Government had suggested fortnightly settlements as under: 7 (a) The settlement shall be fortnightly and shall be quite separate and distinct from the monthly settlement in other securities to which these rules do not apply. This rule applied to Government securities only, and the meeting decided to suggest to Government that instead of fortnightly settlements monthly settlements should be adopted.

The next question was the hours of business for Government securities, and Government had suggested that these should be the same as in the Imperial Bank. The meeting decided that business in these securities should be done from 12 to 4 on week days and 12 to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

RULE ABOUT CORNERS.

The meeting then considered the rule about corners. The President said the recommendation of Mr. B.G. Desai was approved of even by the Chamber of Commerce, and, he said, there was very little difference between that recommendation and the rule now framed by the Government. He complained that the criticism which had appeared in the Press about this was one-sided and ignorant and was written by a person who knew nothing about the Share-bazar. It was false to say that the Stock Exchange was a "Society for the protection of Bears." The Directors were only interfering in a crisis when they found that "bona fide" transactions had come to an end and that pure gambling was going on in the Bazar which was likely to bring ruin on all the parties concerned. All the same the speaker admitted, there was a general but wrong impression that the Board's interference was always in favour of the Bears. The new rule suggested by Government would altogether do away with that wrong impression and must therefore be acceptable to the Association. The new rule gave no protection either to the Bull or the Bear and he asked the meeting to accept it.

MEETING ACCEPTS RULE.

Ultimately the meeting accepted the rule as drafted by Government, and it was proposed to submit to Government a copy of the minutes of the meeting, which was to be considered as a privileged document.

Further discussion was adjourned at this stage.

Gindoostan	1,000	100	1550
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	171 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	377-8 XD
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		100
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5250
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	82 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	283 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	465
Phoenix	100	10	395
Premier	100	..	45
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	11
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510
Sholapur	1,000	250	7500
Simplex	250	..	105
Sir Shapurji Broach a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	455
Swan	100		132 8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2150
Vishnu P.	500	35	530
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 19

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	883-12	887-8	883-12	882-8
Century	368-12	370	367-8	367-8
Central India ..	518-12	521-4	517-8	517-8
Colaba Land ..				130
Crescent	..	..	..	173-12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	851-4	855	851-4	851-4
Finalay	..	..	..	118-12
Globe			..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	171-4
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	377-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great ..	285	287-8	283-12	283-12
Pearl		465	470	465 466-4
Pabany				230
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex ..				141-4
Swadeshi	..	..	..	485
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	211-4	215	205	205
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	180
Tram Co. Ord.				121-4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	13-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	68-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	68-2
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	41-8
Tata Hydro	1030	1030	1026-4	1028
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	27-2	27-4	26-10	26-10
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	73-12	73-12	71-4	71-4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 20.

A drop of 13 to 7 points in New York futures was reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 6 points down. The decline was due to local selling on reports of favourable weather reports and crop news.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The weather reports are more favourable and the market may react somewhat but we are in favour of buying in easy markets.

Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. publish an estimate of condition 70.5 per cent. and crop 15,275,000 bales. Their previous condition figure was 68.00 per cent.

With the approach of the next Government Bureau Report due in America on the 23rd instant, the market there will not show any material fluctuation in prices and will very likely move within narrow limits as it has been doing of late. Weather reports now to hand are more or less of a conflicting nature, and at this critical stage it is unwise to venture to express any reliable views either one way or the other. Personally we are of the opinion that the market in the near future will respond more quickly to reports of unsatisfactory weather than to favourable crop prospects, or in another sense, to bullish factors than the reverse.

The local forward market maintains a steadier feeling despite improved weather conditions throughout the country. Judging by the position, the existing level of prices for new crop contracts looks to us high, and on any temporary strength we would advise our friends to make cautious sales.

Owing to a small decline reported in New York futures, the Marwari bazaar opened this morning a rupee lower with July/August Broach at Rs. 337 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 387½. Commission Houses were moderate buyers whilst Shroffs were sellers. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 321½ and improved to Rs. 321½. At about this level, prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 320½ and closed at Rs. 321. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 320½ and going down to Rs. 319 3/4 on jobbers selling closed at Rs. 320.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 328 and closed steady at Rs. 328 1/2; whilst December/January Oomra opened at Rs. 307 1/2 and going up by half a rupee on Bazaar operators buying eased to Rs. 307 on Shroffs and general selling and finally closed at the same rate. Bengals July and December/January were respectively quoted Rs. 270 and Rs. 256 1/2.

The ready market yesterday was closed.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 p.m.

Bombay, July 20.

Fully Good Broach April-May	320
Fully Good Broach July-August	336½
Fully Good Bengal July	271
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	256
Fine Oomra July	329
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	306½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

M G Bengal—Superfine 295, Fine 283, F Good 271, Good 261.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 291, Fine 279, F Good 267, Good 257.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 340, Fine 330, F Good 315.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 360, Fine 355, F Good 340.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 350, Fine 345, F Good 330.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 365, Fine 357, F Good 249, Good 341.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 370, Fine 362, F Good 354, Good 346.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 20.

Fully Good Broach April-May	321
Fully Good Broach July-August	337
Fully Good Bengal July	270
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	257
Fine Oomra July	328
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	307
Good Southerns Aug.-Sept.	318

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6.0 p.m. on 19th July, 1926:—

Cotton	1,052 bales.
Wheat	3,926 cwts.
Linseed	3,324 cwts.
Rape, etc.	214 cwts.
Gingellyseed	86 cwts.
Poppyseed	15 cwts.
Groundnuts	509 cwts.
Castorseed	1,014 cwts.
Rice	1,289 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,376 cwts.
Cottonseed	525 cwts.
Mowraseed	8,577 cwts.
Gram	593 cwts.
Jowar	1,089 cwts.
Masur	48 cwts.
Barley	254 cwts.
Bajri	2,288 cwts.
Coal	431 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 19

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	19	2,90,808	2,95,639
Central India ..	113	3,74 583	3,40,724
Barsi and Nagar ..	371	2,22,365	2,06,114
Hyderabad-Gaorani	23	74,051	98,030
Berar		4,74.290	5,69,741
Central Provinces ..		2,45,732	2,57,527
Total Oomras ..	526	16,81,827	17,67,775
Dholera		2,79,539	3,09,982
N.W Provinces ..		1,29.648	1,32,112
Rajputana	111	1.10.379	80,089
Sind-Punjab ..		2,93,397	3,63.280
Broach		3,12,040	4.86.518
Coompta & Dharwar		1,44,948	1.92,423
Westerns-Northerns	349	98,806	99,971
Coconada		2,634	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		60.153	34 639
Persian	66	4.483	5,498
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		76,942	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	1,052	32,15,450	35,50,935

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th July This year	Last year
Europe	3270	5,19,613	6,58,228
Japan & China ..	1,366	17,10,368	18,96,573
Coast Ports ..		23,139	21,567
Up-country by Rail		97,649	14,560
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35.043	83,596
Total ..	4 636	23,85,812	26,74,324

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	310/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	240/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/40	.....
Dhaswar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	300/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	330/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 20.

KHADI	
Textile	Per lb. 0 12 9
Century	,, 0 12 0
Jacob	,, 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,, 0 12 0
Elphinstone	,, 0 11 6
Apollo	,, 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	,, 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,, 1 1 0
Hindustan	,, 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 1 6
Phoenix	,, 1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,, 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,, 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202|5803:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,, 1 1 3
David Mill	,, 1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,, 1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	Per lb. 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,, 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,, 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 0 0
Sakuntala	,, 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,, 1 0 0
Globe	,, 0 15 6
Rachael	,, 0 15 6
Palkhi	,, 1 0 0
Maher	,, 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Century	,, 0 15 6
Maher	,, 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 0
Jacob	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 2 0
Mun Mill	,, 1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 1 0
Jacob E D.	,, 1 0 0
Mun Mill	,, 1 1 6
1386 Tata	,, 3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL 1 lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	,, 4 4 0
Century	,, 4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,, 4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 8 0
2029 Jacob	,, 5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,, ...
1325 Morarji	,, 6 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8 8 0
Hindustan	,, 8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,, 7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century	,, 0 15 6
Textile	,, 0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 8 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 7 0
Apollo David	,, 2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Great	,, 1 4 6
Phoenix	,, 1 5 0
Tata	,, 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
David	,, 1 0 9
Mahel	,, 1 0 9
Market Dull.	

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(As known in Livsrpool at closing time).

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 19.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.44	15.05
August	9.30	14.95
September	9.19	14.90
October	9.11	14.85
November	9.02	14.60
December	9.03	14.45
January	9.03	14.42
February	9.03	14.37
March	9.09	14.32
April	9.09	14.32
May	9.12	14.32
June	9.10	14.32
July	9.08	14.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 19.

COTTON:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	17.17
December	17.17
January	17.22
March	17.38
Spot Cotton at New York	18.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.13
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
October	17.09
January	16.97
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4.86.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 19

October	17.17—.18
December	17.17—.12
January	17.22—.09
March	17.38—.11

Liverpool, July 19.

October	9.11—.06
December	9.03—.07
January	9.03—.07
March	9.09—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

To-day's opening.

July	9.49—.02
October	9.13—.04
January	9.06—.04
May	9.15—.03
EGYPTIAN:—	
January	14.48+.03
March	14.04+.05

New York, July 19.

NEW YORK 11 A.M. CALL:—	
October	17.20
January	17.24
March	17.40
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	17.17
January	17.19
March	17.35
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M. CALL:—	
October	17.04
January	16.90

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

	Good	Fully Good	Fine
Scinde	6.30	6.60	6.90
Bengal	6.40	6.70	7.00
Oomra	7.20	7.50	7.80
Broach	7.75	8.15	8.55

WHEAT.

London, July 19.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 57 July Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. 54/6 July. Nominal.
Tone:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian 58/6 July/Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi 57 July Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi 57 August. Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, July 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £17/2/6 July/Aug. Offered. £17/2/6 Aug./Sept. Hull. Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £8 1/8 July/Aug. Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay £16 1/2 July/Aug. Quoted.
Linseed, Bombay £19 1/2 July/Aug. Quoted.
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton £21 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ton £22 1/2 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton £20 3/8 July/Aug. quoted.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton £22 3/8. July/Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London July 19.

Linseed Calcutta £19 July/Aug Sellers. £19/2/6 Aug/Sept. Sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil 34/10 1/2 August. Value. 35 Sep/Dec. Buyers.
Cuban Sugar 11/6 July. Value

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/6 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay 15/7 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F. K rachi 15/8 1/2 July/Aug. Sellers.
Tone:—Steadier. Little more enquiry.

London July 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 225.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8.
Exchage on London in Italy 145.80.
Exchange Stockholm 18.16.
Exchange Oslo 22.16.
Exchange Amsterdam 12.10.
Exchange Switzerland 25.11.
Exchange Athens 404.50
Exchange Prague 164 12.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready—21/7/6.
Vaida Asad—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/8/0, at 6 p.m. 21/8/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad—Opening 0/0/9.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready—67/10/0.
Vaida Asad—Opening 67/10/0, highest 67/10/3, at 6 p.m. 67/10/3.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 67/7/6, highest 67/7/9, at 6 p.m. 67/7/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0/15/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

20th July 1926.

1925-26 1924-25 Difference

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
RECEIPTS 15th to 19th July.	5542	172 2	—11737
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 19th July	3215450	3550933	—335485
SHIPMENTS 15th to 19th July.			
United Kingdom	—	—	..
Continent		8001	—8001
China, Japan and Coast Ports	20513		+20513
Total ..	20513	8001	+12512
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 19th July.			
United Kingdom ..	47708	63813	—16105
Continent ..	470455	592737	—122282
China	371284	338490	+32791
Japan	1358897	1558083	—199186
Coast Ports	23139	21567	+1572
U. S. A. ..	1450	9679	—8229
Total ..	2273033	2584369	—310736
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR Europe.	2399	5863	—3470
China, Japan & Coast Ports	18883	32848	—13965

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 9th July 1st Sept to 9th July.

Madras	17402	379548*	
Bombay ..	5100	531182*	
Sind	588	105723	
Bengal ..	1352	43702	
U. P.	Nil	193216	
Punjab	693	1074624	
C. P.	Nil	371743*	
Berar	Nil	100540	
N.W. F Provinces	Nil	2177	
Ajmer-Merwara	237	62794	
Burma	83 (to 25th	June)	88114
Jodhpur State	58		6118
	25310		3862581

*Adjusted.

From 1st December, 1925

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 20.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1550
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1620
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1605
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	151 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	197 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D	Rs. 276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols.	4-86-1/2
London—Paris Frcs	222.50
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.11
London—Brussels Frcs	210.00
London—Rome Liras	145.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 3/4. Quiet.

London, July 19.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 3/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 13/16.
Tone:—China sold. Market bought. Buiet.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	151 1/4
Shanghai	197 3/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157

BULLION.

Bombay, July 20.

Sovereigns ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns forward	13/7/9
National Bank Bar Gold	21 0/0
Bar gold ready Rs.	21.7
Bar gold forward Rs.	21-7
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21-7-6
Bar silver ready Rs.	67-8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67-8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67-6

London, July 19.

Bar gold ready s.	84-10 1/2
Silver ready d.	29-12
Silver forward d.	29/13
TONE OF SILVER:—	

Market closed steady. India bought and China sold. Do not expect much further decline for the present.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 20.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 6/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent. £59½.

DISCOUNT.

London July 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-11/32 p.c.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-15/32 per cent.)
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4 per cent.

SHARES.

London, July 19.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 48 3/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 7/8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO:

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57 12 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	58 12 0
Copper German	1	60 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Rangoons		24 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 12 0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 8 0

Market steady.

METALS.

London, July 19.

English Best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 1/16.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal £69 1/4.
Hard Spelter £31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4.
Tin Block £281.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

The securities market was easier to-day. It is reported, that the Allahabad Bank was a seller in the market. This, together with selling pressure from the bazaar jobbers was the cause of dullness, during the greater part of the day. 3 1/2 per cent. Government Notes opened at Rs. 77/2, but by continuous selling operations, it fell down to Rs. 76/15½. At this rate, there was some outside buying, which steadied the market. It closed at Rs. 76/14.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102-10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/3

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/12

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-4

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88

Tone of Market:—Weak.

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 20.

JUTE.—Albion 465, Alliance 490, Anglo-India 392, Auckland 248, Barnagore 165, Bally 180, Birla 8, Belvedere 480, Budge-Budge 455, Caledonian 510, Chapdani 150, Clive 36, Craig 4|8, Cheviot 248, Dalhousie 375, Delta 500, Empire 54|8, Fort Gloster 600, Fort William 282, Gondalpara 860, Goureport 650, Hukumchand 10|8, Hooghly 70|8, Howrah 40, Kamarhatty 583, Kankanarrah 480, Kelvin 820, Kardah 410, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 275, Lawrence 600, Lothian 410, Naihati 443, National 28|14, New Central 575, Northbrook 52|8, Nudea 44, Orient 225, Presidency 7|12, Reliance 62|8, Soorah 26|4, Standard 400, Union 545, Waverly 6, Hessian 15|10, Jute 63|8.

COTTON.—Agra United 0|10, Dunbar 137, Keshavram Cotton 4.

COAL.—Burrakur 21, Gusick and Musalia 10|1, Kurdi 4|4, Raneegunge 33|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—B. I. Corporation 4|6, I. I. Still 7, I. Stasdard Wagon 23|4, Marshalls 3|9, Imperial Bank 1,635, Imperial County 420.

Remarks:—Jute shares very firm. The stock Exchange will remain closed to-day and to-morrow on account of "Moharrum." Government Securities were steady 3 1|2 per cent Government Paper 77|4, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108|6, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Bombay Gym. "B" vs. "Times of India" Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Swiss vs. G.I.P. (Mat.), Oval 5.45 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines maidan 5-15 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre 9.30 p.m. Jack Carson and Co.

THURSDAY, July 22.

Ashura (Muharram) Holiday, Banks closed.

Final M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.) Bombay Gym. vs. R.A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of July 8 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League Football—(1st Dn.) R.A. M.C. vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Matunga Hindus vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Oval, 5.45 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

Steamer Movement.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Smallpox: Attacks 4, Death 1; Cholera: Attack and Death Nil; Plague: Attack 1, Death Nil; Influenza: Attack and Death Nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn): 103.

Total mortality this day last year was 88.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Depressed Class Sub-Committee will be held on Saturday (the 24th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 24th instant at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Billiards in Bombay.—The game on Monday night at Watson's Hotel, Bombay between Mr. Thanawala —100, and Mr. Rivers —75 was won by the latter by 85 points. Mr. Rivers played very well throughout the game.

Scores:—Mr. W. Rivers 250 (breaks: 28, 28 and 22); and Mr. Thanawala 165 (break: 20.)

Late Mr. Umar Sobani.—The following resolution has been passed by the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund:—

"Resolved that the trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund put on record their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of one of their colleagues Mr. Umar Sobani who had rendered invaluable services to the country and the Congress."

PUTTING CHILDREN ACT INTO FORCE

PUBLIC MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Wednesday (the 28th instant) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association, the League of Mercy, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and other Associations asking for steps to be instantly taken by Government towards putting the Children Act into force, when Mr. M.R. Jayakar will preside and among the speakers will be Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. E.J. Bunbury.

FIRE IN SEWREE COTTON DEPOT

On Monday evening at about 6 o'clock a small fire broke out in block No. 8-C Godown at the Sewree Cotton Depot. The fire brigade and Salvage Corps were immediately on the scene, and the fire was extinguished in a very short time. 197 bales of cotton were slightly damaged by the fire and water which beonged to one Beehraj Jamnalal and covered by insurance with the New India Insurance Co., Ltd. The cause of the outbreak is not known but the damage and loss are estimated at Rs. 6,000.

ELECTIONS & UNIVERSITY SEAT.

DR. PARANJAPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

BOMBAY, July 20.

Dr. Paranjapye has finally decided to stand for election by the Fellows and Graduates of the Bombay University whom he at present represents in the Bombay Legislative Council. We understand that he was anxious to avoid a triangular contest which would complicate the political issue involved in the elections of this year, and had, therefore, offered to retire in favour of Mr. Jayakar if he had chosen to stand for the University seat.—A.P.

HIGH COURT

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

Two men implicated in a murder case were saved from the gallows as a result of an appeal to the Bombay High Court.

The accused, Bhimappa and Malkappa, were sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur who convicted them of having committed the murder of one Laxya Ningappa on 6th February last. The murder was discovered when the deceased's dead body was found by his widow the next morning outside the village. There was no evidence available at the time to connect anybody with the crime, the only clues being some impressions of nail-studded boots and a broken stick near the spot. The first time that there was any mention of the culprit was about two months later when a person told the deceased's widow that he had overheard the second accused hatching a plot with some others to murder the deceased.

The first accused had made a confession before the committing Magistrate stating that the second accused had asked for his help in doing away with the deceased who was on terms of illicit intimacy with his wife. This statement, however, was subsequently retracted in the Sessions Court where both the accused professed absolute ignorance of the whole affair.

A CRUEL REVENGE.

The assessors at the Sessions trial unanimously found the first accused guilty and the second not guilty. The Sessions Judge, however, held that the confession was corroborated by independent circumstances as well as by the evidence of a witness, Gurshidappa.

He further observed that without the mitigation of the second accused there would have been no murder and the case was, therefore, proved against both. The murder was one of great brutality and there were no extenuating circumstances. Any sympathy for the second accused that might arise from his wife's conduct with the deceased was destroyed by the "mean and cruel way in which he revenged himself on a sleeping man."

The accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. P.B. Shingne, Acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. R.A. Jahagirdar appeared for the first accused and Mr. G.R. Madbhavi for the second accused.

AN UNSAFE CONVICTION.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, observed that the finding of the Sessions Judge "that without the instigation of the second accused there would have been no murder" was a thing to be determined by the evidence in the case. The evidence against the second accused mainly consisted of the confessional statement of the first accused and the evidence of Gurshidappa. Having regard to the possible enmity between the first and second accused over the disposal of certain property and the complete absence of any evidence of proof of the motive alleged, it seemed to their Lordships to be wholly unsafe to rely either on the confession of the first accused or the corroborative evidence of Gurshidappa. On taking a fair view of the whole evidence on the record, so far as the second accused was concerned, their Lordships held that the charge laid against him had not been proved and it was not possible, therefore, to uphold the conviction. They accordingly, set aside the death sentence and ordered him to be acquitted.

As regards the first accused, their Lordships refused to believe the evidence of Gurshidappa that the first accused took part in the crime at the instigation of the second accused. But they agreed with the Sessions Judge that the confession made by the first accused admitting his guilt seemed to be true, as it was corroborated by such circumstances as the finding of the stick, etc., which the accused showed to the police. While upholding the conviction their Lordships, however, reduced the sentence of death to one of transportation for life, taking into consideration that the circumstances that led to the attack on the deceased were somewhat obscure.

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

ACCUSED TRACED AFTER 18 MONTHS

Before Mr. Justice Percival and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mirjakhan Dulekhan, a Mahomedan Sheikh aged 35 was put up on a charge of having committed the murder of one Sarafalli on 23rd June, 1924.

The deceased Sarafudin was living with his wife Masmubi and two children in a chawl in Kamatipura Lane. On the night of the alleged murder, they all went to sleep leaving the door of the front room open. At about mid-night when Masmubi was attending to a sick child, the accused went there and standing at the door called to the deceased who was sleeping. Masmubi was going to wake him up when the accused rushed upon him and stabbed him with a knife. The deceased tried to wrench the weapon from his hand and chased him to the passage outside the room, where he collapsed unconscious. His wife having raised an alarm, Yusuf Abdul Karim, a neighbour arrived on the scene, but not before the accused had made good his escape. The injured man was removed to hospital where he expired the next day. The police were informed but their searching investigations had proved fruitless.

The accused in the meantime kept hiding himself for some months ultimately went to Hyderabad (Deccan) where he put up with a relative of his, Mahmadalli Muradalli, an excise watchman. The accused took care not to stir out of the room and this strange circumstance aroused the suspicion of Mahmadalli who enquired into the reason of his strange conduct. The accused then made a clean breast of the whole affair before his host who got frightened at harbouring a criminal and informed the Bombay C.I.D. The accused was eventually arrested and brought down to Bombay on December 1925.

The case is proceeding.

OUTRAGE ON PARSI LADY.

PATHAN HOOLIGAN'S DAYLIGHT CRIME

How a desperate attempt by a Pathan hooligan to outrage the modesty of a Parsi lady in a crowded thoroughfare in broad daylight was frustrated by the plucky assistance of a passer-by was described during the hearing of an appeal that came up before the Hon. Justices Fawcett and Madgaokar at the High Court.

On 18th May last at about 4 p.m., a young Parsi lady named Miss Gaimai Rustomji Randelia was waiting for a tram car at the junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road, Grant Road, when the accused rushed upon her from behind, embraced her with both arms and gave her a bite on her right cheek. An alarm being raised, one Bomanji Chinoy ran to her rescue, whereupon the accused turned to assault him, but Mr. Chinoy pluckily knocked him down. A policeman who immediately arrived on the scene tried to arrest the accused who, however, resisted and struck him with a piece of glass which he took out from the girth of his dhotar. The culprit was eventually secured with the help of other passers-by.

In convicting the accused on his own plea of guilty, Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, strongly condemned the crime as a most outrageous and dastardly attack. The accused, he observed, was a dangerous character, and had shown no remorse for his disgraceful behaviour. In view, therefore, of the heinousness of the offence, he sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this, the accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, observing that there was no extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused.

WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

MONEY DISPUTE SEQUEL

To escape ill-treatment of the husband who had been ill-treating her on the question of money matters, Girjabai alias Manibai, a young Hindu woman, aged 22 years poured kerosine oil over her clothes and burnt herself to death on Saturday last.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Ranchordas Mulji, the deceased's husband, a cloth merchant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane said, he had married the deceased ten years ago. Witness had deposited Rs. 3000 with the deceased's brother Dayabhai and one Kara Mulji making them Joint Trustees. The money was to be paid to the survivor, viz., the deceased or the witness. Recently witness needed Rs. 1,000 and he requested Dayabhai to advance the money Dayabhai refused to give the money and the deceased begged him to pay the money but he rejected her request. On Saturday witness received information that the deceased hand sustained burns, and he removed her to the G. T. Hospital, where she told the Resident Medical Officer that she had burnt herself by pouring kerosine oil on her clothes and igniting them as she was tired of life.

In a chit written in Gujarati the deceased said that she had committed suicide as her husband had kept her under surveillance until Rs. 1,000 he needed had been obtained.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SEAMAN BOUND OVER.

PUNISHMENT FOR STEALING TRICYCLE

For stealing a tricycle of "Bombay Samachar" in the early hours of Monday morning Adalphus Wilbern (21), a Canadian seaman, was placed before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

It appears that as the accused was found going to the docks riding on a tricycle, the Police Constable No. 1835 I who was on duty arrested him. The tricycle was indentified by the distributor of the "Bombay Samachar."

The accused pleaded that he was drunk and he did not know where he got the cycle from.

The Magistrate convicted him and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50. For six months.

ASOKA STORES AFFAIRS

G. Almeida (manager), Pherozeshah Rustomji Mistri (accountant), and Shanker Bhawoo (V.P.P. clerk) of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited, who, it may be recalled, were arrested on a charge of misappropriating about Rs. 6,800 were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

Sub-Inspector C. A. Khan applied their remand into jail custody till the 29th instant.

Mr. Nariman, pleader, who appeared for the first accused applied for the release of his client on bail.

His Wordship passed orders to release the first accused on bail of Rs. 12,000 with a surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 6,000 in cash with the Court, the second and the third accused were remanded to police custody till the 29th instant.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR BAHAWALPUR

KARACHI, July 20.

Cobham left at 7-30 this morning for Bahawalpur.—A. P.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Servants of India Society Fire Relief Fund.—A. P.

MR. UMAR SOBANI'S DEATH

POLICE SURGEON REPORTS OPIUM POISONING

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Umar Subani who suddenly died at his residence at Doongersy Road on the 6th instant were further investigated by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, on Tuesday morning. The court room was crowded with the friends of the late Mr. Umar Sobani as well as some members of the legal profession who were on intimate terms with the deceased gentleman.

Mr. Trieumdas Dwarkadas, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the family of the late Mr. Umar Sobani.

After the Coroner took his seat, Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon submitted his report which stated:

"I made a post-mortem examination on the 6th July 1926. The body contained a large amount of fat, and superficial and and internal—all organs were imbedded in fat and the organs themselves were healthy. There were old patches of pleurisy on the left side. The stomach contained a heavy meal in process of digestion. The pancreas were very large. The spleen was small. The kidneys were imbedded in fat. The stomach, contents of the stomach, a section of the upper air passage, two large pieces of liver and both kidneys with a specimen of urine were sent for chemical analysis. Opium was found to be present in such a quantity as is usually found in fatal cases of opium-poisoning."

The Coroner read the report before the jury and then asked if Mrs. Umar Sobani was present in the court. Inspector Marshall who was in charge of the case having replied in the negative, the Coroner put several questions to the Police Surgeon. Asked if it was possible to give opium by somebody to the deceased he replied: It is not possible to give the ordinary opium such as is found in Bombay to a person without his knowledge unless the recipient is either too young or intoxicated to such an extent that he is practically unconscious of his surroundings.

Coroner: Did the stomach contents smell of alcohol?

Dr. Nunan: In this case the stomach contents did not contain smell of alcohol.

To the jury Dr. Nunan said: All the contents of the stomach were in a liquid form. It was ordinary opium. Addiction to opium does not prevent a person from taking a fatal dose.

To Mr. Tricumdas: It was not morphia or other refined form of opium. A fatal dose would differ in each individual case.

Another juror asked Dr. Nunan whether opium gave pain to the person who took it to which he replied that it relieved pain on the other hand. Again asked regarding the exact quantity found in the stomach Dr. Nunan said it was a fatal dose. To get the correct quantity one would have to examine every tissue, bones and muscle, which was not possible to do

Mr Tricumdas at this stage requested the Coroner to postpone further enquiry as he wanted to find out if there was any probability of suicide.

The Coroner: I am perfectly willing to adjourn the case if it is necessary, but the Coroner's Act lays down (here he read section 30 of the Coroner's Act which stated: 'It shall no longer be the duty of the Coroner to enquire whether any person dying by his own act was or was not felode se,' etc.) "The inference is" the Coroner continued, "that as Mr. Umar Sobani was not intoxicated it was impossible for others to drug him with opium."

Mr. Tricumdas, however, submitted that he wanted to adduce further evidence and also cross-examine Dr. Nunan and requested the Court to adjourn the hearing. The Coroner then postponed further hearing till the 27th instant at 10 a.m.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

At about 4.30 p.m. information was received at the Dongri Police Station that Zhabkhan Sheikh Suleman (35) had been assaulted in a house on Jail Road and that he died on the spot.

The police went to the scene and found that the deceased had an incised wound on the head and a long mark at the base of the skull.

They arrested (1) Mohmed Ismail (2) Mohmed Hussain and (3) Mohmed Mahabul as the assailants and placed before the Coroner at the Inquest.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made the postmortem examination was of opinion that the deceased had an enlarged spleen twice the normal size and the thymus gland was enlonged. The cause of death, in his opinion was shock.

The Coroner postponed further inquiry.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT.

MADRAS CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED AGAIN

MADRAS, July 20.

The adjourned special meeting of the Madras Corporation was held yesterday afternoon to consider the Government's ruling declining to sanction the expenditure for exhibiting a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Council Hall of the Corporation and to reiterate its resolution that "the portrait should be prepared and exhibited in the Council Chamber of the Corporation at the cost of the Corporation. As there was no quorum the meeting was again adjourned to 6th August.—(A.P.)

A Melbourne message says:—Lord Stonehaven announces that the Duke of York will open Parliament at Canberra.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LIST OF PAPERS SELECTED

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Tuesday the question of publication of Municipal advertisements in local newspapers, was considered. The Commissioner had suggested the names of "Bombay Chronicle," "Indian Daily Mail," "Nawakal" and "Hindustan" while the Sub-Committee's recommendation was that instead of "Hindustan" "Akbar-e-Islam" should be substituted, the other names being retained.

At the outset Mr. H.G. Davis said he would not take part in the discussion.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee moved the adoption of the report. He said the report was unanimous, although some members of the Committee had not signed it. The mandate of the Corporation was clear to give their advertisement to the papers who gave the lowest quotations. The Corporation had specially included the name of "Akbar-e-Islam" and the Sub-Committee had come to the conclusion as contained in the report.

The Commissioner said the whole question was before the Corporation and they wanted the lowest prices.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said their object was economy as well as good circulation, and the circulation of "Akbar-e-Islam" was very little, and "Hindustan" should have been given the advertisements amongst the Gujerati papers.

Mr. J.B. Boman Behram said that paper had a circulation of about 70—at least its subscribers numbered 70—and what was the use, he asked, of publishing their agenda in such a paper. He thought many papers were prepared to cut down their rates still further, and he appealed to Mr. Tairsee, who was connected with both the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Samachar," also to Mr. Davis of "The Times" and the representatives of the other papers who were present in the Hall to cut down their prices.

Mr. Tairsee said he had nothing to do with both these papers.

RATES GIVEN WERE MINIMUM.

The Commissioner said Mr. Davis had nothing to do with "The Times of India". It was the Business Manager of the paper who had quoted the rates. He had seen the representatives of the various papers many times and written to them also, and he did not like the idea of his again approaching them for a further reduction, as the rates given by them were their minimum.

Dr. R.M. Mistry said the Corporation's resolution was clear—that the lowest tender should be accepted.

Mr. M.A. Dabholkar said they had to be guided by the resolution of the Corporation. He thought "The Times" had stultified itself by quoting abnormally high rates, when it knew there was going to be keen competition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they must have value for their money, and he did not agree that the Corporation had laid it down that their advertisements should be given to the lowest tenderer.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that instead of the "Akbar-e-Islam" "Hindustan" should be substituted.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to that provided a copy of this was sent to the Corporation.

Mr. Boman Behram agreed to it.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was passed only one voting against and eight for.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

CUSTOMS AND Y.M.C.A. DRAW.

The first Division fixture between the Customs and Y.M.C.A. on the Cooperage resulted in a draw each side scoring a goal. The Young Men according to their custom had made alterations in their team without any startling result. The football was an extremely mediocre standard play being mostly confined to mid-field. In the first half the Customs scored their goal but the Young Men equalised before the interval, and the second half was unproductive, the match thus ending in a draw.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Bombay Gym. vs. "Times of India" Cooperage.

Swiss vs. G.I.P., Oval.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS

MADRAS, July 20.

The final match of the Madras Hockey Tournament which had ended in a draw of one goal all, was replayed on Monday evening at Chepauk between the Telegraph Recreation Club and the Wanderers Hockey Club. There was again a big crowd and the game was well-contested. It eventually ended in a win for the Telegraphs by a narrow margin of one to nil, the winning point being scored close on time. At the termination of the match Mrs. Peachy gave away the Challenge Cup to the Captain of the winning team. Each member of the winning team was presented with pewter mugs.—A. P.

APPEAL TO VOTE FOR MR K. S. RAY

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. B. N. Sasmal and Mr T. C. Goswami have issued an appeal to the electors of the East Bengal non-Mahomedan constituency to vote for Mr. Kumar Sarkar Ray, Bar-at-Law, a Congress candidate, and "a loyal and zealous patriot and one of the trusted followers of Deshbandhu," for the Council of State seat.—Free Press.

SLUMP IN SILVER.

CONTINUED SELLING BY BULLS AND BEARS.

CHINA EXCHANGE SLUMP A DECIDING FACTOR.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

BOMBAY, July 20.

Continued weakness in London and New York Silver markets, possibly due to selling pressure from China has been a noticeable feature in the Silver Market cables to some interested parties. London-Shanghai Exchange, which shows a continued sagging, has again dropped from 1s. 1d 1/8d yesterday to 1s. 10 15/16d. according to the China cable received to-day. This slump in Shanghai Exchange rates has rather been a deciding factor in the present sluggish in the silver market.

The Bombay Shroffs yesterday evening bought silver in the London market. They got it 1/8d. cheaper, because of continued sales of Chinese Silver.

Why does China sell her Silver? What is its effects on the Bombay Market? These two questions can be explained in a way, that even the general readers may understand it.

As explained above, the Chinese Exchange is sagging—hence, the Chinese Merchant can sell his Silver cheaper in the London Market, to the extent of the slump in the Exchange. The exchange is 3 annas easier, according to the latest cabled information

Selling operations by China in the London Market has an important effect on the London Market in putting it down. The Bombay Merchants and Shroffs, who had sold their Silver in Bombay to the "Cornering" Syndicate, could thus get their Silver at cheaper rates in the London Market.

The Bears being thus made absolutely safe, they could carry out their raids in the Bombay Market, with more confidence than before.

What can be the natural effect of this? Any ordinary businessman can surely gather from this, that the Bull Syndicate would naturally be nervous at the continued onslaughts from the opponents. They must disgorge their holdings in the open market, at rates lower than those prevailing in the market.

Yesterday, as well as to-day some prominent Bull Operators like Messrs. Chimansinha Motilal and Vakharia were sellers, and the rates dropped down to Rs. 67-8½ and Rs. 67.6 (for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively) at about 3 o'clock. They closed at Rs. 68 and Rs. 67/15 yesterday. What a bad slump for the market!

There are no buyers in the market, it is reported. We understand that the Japanese Bank—who had heavily sold in the Bombay market was profit-taking and covering some of her sales, late yesterday evening.

We have received cabled information that the Chinese Bank at Shanghai has ordered her holdings of 6,000 boxes of Silver at Yokohama, to be immediately shipped to London. Thus the London Market is overfull and New York is also a seller.

In these circumstances, we expect that the market would go lower still!

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major-General T. H. Symons lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, Administrator of Bhavnagar State has arrived at Ahmedabad and is staying at the Satyagraha Ashram to recoup his health.

MRS. NAIDU AT JALPAIGURI

JALPAIGURI, July 19.

A grand reception was given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival here. She was taken in a procession in the afternoon. She discussed with the leading men here the present situation and said both the Hindu and Muslim leaders were responsible for the communal tension. Questioned about her and Pandit Malaviya's mission, she said that while Panditji was trying to form an exclusive Hindu organisation, she was honestly trying for Hindu Muslim unity.—Free Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

20th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.17
To-day's Opening Rate	17.12
Difference	—05

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

To-day's Closing Rate	17.25
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

20th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.08
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.10
Difference	—.01
Khandi	320-0-0
Sewri	320-0-0

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THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary,
Head Office, CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1926.

UNSATISFACTORY.

The Government of India have at long last taken the public into their confidence as regards the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee to enquire into the Back Bay scandal which they had, as announced by them several weeks ago, decided to appoint. Their decision was made in response to the vigorous public agitation that had been carried on in this City. But the nature of the response can hardly be said to be satisfactory. The tax-payers of this Presidency in general and the citizens of Bombay in particular have now sufficiently realised that Lloyd's Folly has mortgaged their resources for several decades to come. Crores of rupees have been literally thrown into the sea and the enormous loss will long continue to react as a formidable obstacle to the progress of the Presidency in education, sanitation, medical relief and other nation-building activities. The public are anxious to see that the loss is reduced to the minimum and from the facts and figures that have been so far published the conviction has been brought home to them that the only sound and effective way of doing so is to scrap up the Scheme altogether. Nor is that all. They are determined to see that never in the future are they or their brethren in other parts of the country made dupes of such schemes intended to relieve the unemployment problem in Britain. And they know that they cannot ensure this so long as those responsible for the fiasco, however high-placed they may be, are not tried by a duly constituted tribunal and receive their deserts. We do not think either the personnel or the terms of reference of the Committee which the Government of India have appointed will satisfy the public in these two respects. The first thing that strikes one as regards the personnel is the meagreness of Bombay's representation on it. Mr. Ewbank, it is true, is a Bombay Civilian and Mr. Billimoria is there and Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a retired Bombay engineer. Sir M. Visvesvaraya's reputation and abilities are unquestioned and he did splendid work as Retrenchment Officer of the Bombay Municipality. But the part that he played in the New Capital Committee was hardly such as to inspire public confidence and we can only hope he will not repeat his mistake in the performance of the new task he has undertaken. Mr. Billimoria's aptitude for figures is well-known, but he alone cannot represent the best financial and business talent of Bombay which is vitally interested in the enquiry and which is most inadequately represented on it. The chairmanship of the enquiry is properly given to a High Court Judge, but there is no reason why a Bombay High Court Judge, Sir Lalubhai Shah for instance, should not have been selected for the purpose. A British "expert" is, of course, there. How, otherwise, is the "British character" of the enquiry to be maintained? The terms of reference are delightfully vague and they conveniently exclude the most essential factor of a proper investigation into this affair, namely, a clear charge to the Committee definitely to fix the responsibility for the criminal miscalculation, mismanagement and muddle, which have involved this Presidency into a terrible loss, on the miscreants so as to secure both their due punishment and financial compensation to the tax-payer. The Committee may conceivably do a little good. But it is not a Committee which the public demanded and which will inspire complete confidence in them that its labours will result in the just punishment of the wrong-doers, full reparation for the wrong done and security against such colossal follies.

UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN.

There are to-day no less than 2,00,000 Indian seamen absolutely unemployed, many of whom did excellent service during the war. Their present deplorable condition is the result among other causes, of the much-abused system of recruitment through Government licensed shipping brokers who charge 25 per cent. of the seaman's wages merely to recommend him for service in accordance with the provisions of the old Merchant Shipping Act existing in India. It is also due to the poor facilities, in general, Government have provided for their employment. The International Labour Conference, at which India was officially represented, passed a draft Convention at Geneva in 1920 to provide facilities for the employment of seamen. But when the subject came up before the Assembly in 1921, the Member for Commerce submitted and got passed a Resolution to the effect that the Convention should not be ratified but that an enquiry should be undertaken into the methods of recruiting seamen. A Committee was appointed in 1922 and it unanimously recommendeded that the Genoa Draft Convention should be enforced and that an employment office on the lines of the Genoa proposal should be set up. But the report of the Committee was not placed before the Assembly. All that Government did was to appoint an officer at Calcutta in December 1924 as the Officer in charge of the Recruitment Bureau. That officer, however, is not understood to have done anything in the matter of relieving unemployment. Mr. Daud, the Indian workmen's delegate at the International Labour Conference which met at Geneva in June last, exposed all these facts before the Conference and elicited much sympathy: he was given extra time to make out his case fully. Mr. Gilchrist, the official apologist, attempted a feeble defence of Government's apathy and delay in doing even the little that they have attempted. He had to admit, however, that the prevalent system of recruitment was unsatisfactory. He excused the delay on the ground of "the complexity of the subject". He challenged the accuracy of Mr. Daud's statements about unemployment but did not refute them. He only said: "It is impossible for me to enter into this subject here". What else did he attend the Conference for, one wonders. He assured the Conference, however, that "this problem, though differing in nature and extent from the problem in western countries, is carefully watched by the Government of Bengal". We doubt if the "nature and extent" of the problem here differ from those in the West; but the Governments do differ.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

The average Frenchman has a right to feel disgusted both with a franc and a Government which do nothing else than fall and he will be glad if in the search for political and financial stability his leaders at last discover either a remedy or a person assuring them both. But the trouble is that France is not prepared to invest any particular individual with dictatorial powers, her previous experience in that direction having been disastrous. The politically-minded Frenchman dislikes the quarrels of the political groups and coteries in the Republic, but he is quite certain that he will be unable to tolerate any Empire whether of the kind favoured by the Great Napoleon or the sample of it the country had under his grandson. The time is soon coming when he will clamour for a dissolution of Parliament so that instead of the present intriguing groups in the Chamber, the elections may possibly bring in a new set of Deputies determined to reach a compromise on the financial issue. The present position is that M. Caillaux, who, finding that the Briand cabinet enjoyed both strength and authority in the country desired to secure dictatorial powers for himself in financial matters, has been rejected because the extreme Nationalists under M. Tardieu suspect him, and also because the extreme Socialists regard with horror the curtailment of the Parliamentary prerogative. So the pendulum has again swung to the Left and M. Loucheur, who has accepted the portfolio of Commerce, expects to satisfy the politicians of the Left that in the Herriot attempt to cross the financial Rubicon, it will only be the industrial magnates and the rich landholders who will be visited with new taxation burdens. He is the man of power in the new Cabinet and the Herriot combination will last so long as High Finance does not mind his manoeuvres to secure stability for the franc through his nominee M. De Monzie, the new Minister of Finance.

THE VICEREGAL SEARCH.

We understand that His Excellency Lord Irwin has intimated to the authorities in Poona that when he visits that city he wishes to see things as they are and meet people without official chaperonage and that in particular he would like to visit the villages around Poona *incognito*. It is no exaggeration to say that the British officials, who rule the country, know very little about it and its people and the higher the position they occupy the lesser their knowledge. Viceroys and Governors particularly find it difficult, thanks to their entourage, to come in contact with the real mind of India. Many a Viceroy before Lord Irwin has sought on his arrival to see India, through other pairs of spectacles, than those provided by the bureaucracy, but the latter has been too jealous and vigilant to allow him to do so. We welcome Lord Irwin's desire to learn the truth about India. If His Excellency is in earnest in the pursuit of truth, let him soon realise that the men he will see at the Government Houses are most of them not the men who truly represent the people and express the mind and mood of the country. More often than not they misrepresent their fellow-country men for reasons which are obvious, but which do no credit to their patriotism. Lord Irwin will not know India until he meets her true and accredited representatives.

RESPONSIVISTS AND THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

WANTED LEADERS WHO KNOW THE MASS-MIND.

(BY A MAHARASHTRIAN).

II.

The fate of the Sabarmati Pact and the Hindu-Moslem Pact in Bengal is a clear warning that the self-appointed leaders can no longer count upon their followers for implicit obedience. The Hindu-Moslem tension in Northern India and the Non-Brahmin agitation in the South show that the masses are awakening and are formulating their own opinions on certain matters which they are determined to assert whatever the officials or the leaders might say. The days of a few thousand Englishmen being able to rule India by enlisting the co-operation of educated classes are gone. The Reforms Act which aimed at this co-operation has failed because the educated classes and the so-called political leaders are fast losing their influence over the people.

An Immense Revolution.

Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation has not failed, but has set on foot an immense revolution, which the British rulers will have ultimately to tackle. The British Government priding until now upon their efficiency or ability to maintain law and order cannot prevent occasional riots or open disturbances in big cities or small villages. As some one recently pointed out, this is creating a feeling in the minds of the people that Government is powerless against violence. Government cannot rely upon the co-operation of so-called leaders who talk glibly on academic politics, but are found helpless in face of grim realities. Mahatma Gandhi by infusing the non-co-operating spirit throughout the country has practically made the Reforms Act worthless. Of course people will go into Councils, professions will be crowded and a few ambitious men will scramble for Ministerships. But they are not the real India with whom the British Government will have to deal in future. The Liberals promised co-operation and they are gone; the Responsive Co-operators promise qualified co-operation and they will be forgotten after the elections. Even the Swarajists who promise conditional revolution will lose the backing of the people the moment they begin real co-operation. People of India are anxious to manage their internal affairs themselves, and there is no question of co-operation at all.

The Communal Problem.

Before closing the subject let me say a few words on the communal question which is at present engrossing the attention of all. As Dr. Kitchlew shrewdly points out, the present Hindu-Muslim tension is due to separate electorates created by the Reforms Act which has thereby divided the two communities into two separate nations. The mischief was done by the Hindu-Moslem Pact adopted by the Lucknow Congress, mainly under the influence of late Mr. Tilak who with his usual pertinacity overlooked Pandit Madan Mohan's opposition. The law having thus provided the Mahomedans with a separate outlook they desire to become strong in India as a distinct entity. H. E. H. the Nizam is anxious to be an equal ally of the British Government and is trying to enlist Mahomedan sympathy throughout India. Of course, we as Indians ought to welcome these attempts at self-assertion, but if they are used against Hindus, one is afraid of the consequences. The Hindu-Moslem question is not yet properly understood by Government or the leaders of the people who are at present puzzling their heads to find out remedies.

Trial of Strength.

The communal tension is due neither to the cow-killing nor to street music both of which existed long before the British came here, and still exist in Indian States where communal riots are rare. It is due to a trial of strength between the two communities as to who will dominate India in future. Hindus dominate Mahomedans by two to one and besides claim India as their motherland, while the Mahomedans have been taught to look to a foreign Khalifa for guidance. Mahomedans got separate electorates and now want exclusive offices. They have secured entry in large numbers in the Police Department and are filling up the judiciary and the revenue branches. The Arya Samajist started "Shuddhi" and Pandit Malaviya has started "Sangathan" and now Responsive co-operators want to capture seats in Council and ministerships. These are all efforts to weaken Mahomedan activities at consolidation

No Need to be Nervous

These belated attempts towards the mischief already done by the Lucknow Pact and the Reforms Act may ultimately succeed or not, but they are at present creating immense heat and bitterness amongst the ignorant masses of both communities which lead to riots and desecration of places of worship. Of course, every community is entitled to organize and strengthen its forces and ultimately the present tension is sure to create mutual respect of each other's strength. The leaders of both communities will only hold their tongues. The British rulers justify their existence in India by boasting that they alone can preserve law and order in India. Let us see how they do it for sometime by means of armoured cars and Goonda Acts. There will be ample time afterwards to find out other remedies. No doubt there will be some murders and broken heads in the meantime. But why should we be so nervous about it? Were not thousands of youths killed on the battle-fields of Europe and Asia in the great War simply for deciding whether Germany or England would dominate the world in future? The loss of a few lives is nothing when the fate of a nation is hanging in the balance. The political leaders might squabble over petty differences, but they have virtualy lost influence, and the masses have taken the decision of their future in their own hands. The National Congress must become more and more democratic, and men who cannot respond to this popular demand need not hope to be leaders in future. Indian politics are entering on a new phase, and we want more leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, leaders who can completely identify themselves with the masses.

(Concluded).

THE HAZARAS.

(BY G. K. N)

According to a "Pioneer" message the Sulaiman Khel have again started one of their periodical sanguinary quarrels with the Hazaras in Afghanistan. The "Pioneer's" description of the Hazaras is not incorrect save in that, they are by no means physically weak, since during the season they descend down into India, and are known to be the hardiest of 'coolies' going in the world. It was one of these Hazaras who performed a wonderful feat of lifting a piano in the sight of Lord Curzon which amazed him. The Hazara tract lies to the North and West of the Helmand valley and stretches northwards towards the Hindu Kush and the Koh Baba. Towards west it comes down to Herat and their most westerly tribes are known as Chahar Aimak. These latter though Hazaras speak a Turki dialect and are Sunnis. But the bulk of the Hazaras are Shias and employ the Persian language. By origin the Hazaras appear to have a large strain of Mongol blood. The Persian language was lent to them by the Ghoris with whom they have inter-mixed. They are supposed to be the descendants of the army of Mangu Khan. The Mongol hordes were particularly violent against the Ghoris who offered a stout resistance. Their land was un-peopled and it was occupied by the Mongols. The Hazaras are a very hardy and industrious people and seek employment as navvies or labourers where physical strength is required. They have volunteered for military service in British India. There appears to be a hereditary feud between them and the Afghans whose subjects they are. In 1891-92 they rebelled against the Amir Abdul Rahiman but were crushed into submission. The term Hazara is probably a Persian translation of the Turki word "ming" which means thousands, for the Mongol hordes came down not in small batches but in their thousands. The whole country is known as Hazaristan or Hazarajat. This Hazaristan in Afghanistan must be distinguished from the Hazara district which was for many years a part of the Punjab but which has latterly been amalgamated with the North West Frontiers Provinces of British India.

Strong Mongolian Type.

The Hazaras have been described by a number of British travellers. Their country may be said to lie in the South-West corner of the Hindu-Kush ranges with Turkistan on the North and Badakhshan on the East and Kaffiristan on the West. According to M. Furon, the latest of European travellers, the Hazaras are of a strong Mongolian type. Besides in exterior they differfrom the Afghans in that they discard the customary dress of the Pathans and put on a long brown robe secured by a string in the middle. The peculiarities of the Hazara consists in this that they do not hate the Europeans as such. They are even sociable and hospitable. However it is not prudent to pass through their country without the display of rifles to steady their failing virtues. Poor as Afghanistan is, the Hazara tract is poorer than the rest. It exists on the rearing of sheep.

A Complicating Factor.

A very complicating factor in the present situation is the attitude of Persia. The Persian Government is not averse to have the population drawn into the Persian border and it appears to have induced them to settle in Persia. This is resented by Afghanistan.

According to Major Ridway, our best English authority on the Afghans, the Hazaras number about 500,000. Rodway also testifies to their great power of endurance and states that they make excellent labourers. Some outside clans are settled among the Hazaras. A regiment of the Hazaras is incorporated in the army as pioneers. The Hazaras are divided into seven clans five of which are further divided into minor sects each forming a group each by itself. As for the Chahar Aimak they are divided into four groups whose designations point to their clear Parsi or Persian origin. The first group are the Jamshedis who are Sunnis. They speak Persian. Firozkutus are also Sunnis but speak Persian. So do also the Taimuris. The Taimuris are the group which live partly in Persia and partly in Afghanistan. Originally Shias, they have adopted the Sunni faith under co-ercion.

Notes of the Day.

An Obstinate Attitude.

A Reuter message states that the Union Government have made it plain to the Government of India that they have no intention of departing from their expressed principles on the Asiatic question. Their Minister of Labour announced at a Labour Conference that the Conference with representatives from India will be held in Pretoria and he must have evidently placated the South African Whites by reiterating that his Government would not depart from expressed principles. They are prepared "to consider suggestions which might ameliorate details in the application of those principles." This is the concession they hold out to India. But this country is not prepared to consent to the existence on the Statute Book in South Africa of a racial stigma and will continue to press for the inclusion of the Colour Bar Bill in the Conference agenda. As regards the "expressed principles" of the Union Government on the Asiatic question, so far as they relate to the question of standard of living, how is a costlier standard to be imposed on the Indians in South Africa when they are under paid and forced to live under vexatious and restrictive legislation in insanitary surroundings and deprived of educational facilities and political and civic rights?

A Just Grievance.

In demanding the removal of the sex disqualification for election or nomination to the legislature the Bombay Presidency Association has voiced a very just grievance from which the women in this Province have been suffering and against which they have repeatedly protested. Madras has taken the lead through its Legislative Council by passing a resolution enabling women to stand as candidates for election to the local legislature. We would urge Women's Associations all over the country to continue agitating strenuously for the complete enfranchisement of women so that the grievance is kept in the forefront. We hope the Bombay Legislative Council will do its duty by the cause of political emancipation of women by passing Dr. Paranjpye's resolution at the ensuing session so that women may be entitled to stand as candidates for election. It was the first legislature in the country to allow them to vote and it must complete the process of enfranchisement. The Legislative Assembly, which meets next month, cannot afford to lag behind in regard to this urgent reform.

Perverting Law.

The misuse of Section 108 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to victimise hundreds of innocent persons since the days of Non-Co-operation is too familiar to our readers to be mentioned here. Fresh cases are not wanting which, though of a local character, strengthen the tendency towards perversion of law. We pointed out only the other day how the Madras Police Commissioner's ukase prohibiting election meetings in street corners and "in any place of public resort" was an unjustifiable twisting of Section 41 of the City Police Act. The legality of the order has been seriously questioned. The Law Member himself, while defending the order in the Legislative Council, did not "propose to give any legal opinion in the matter." His interpretation of the order seemed to differ from that of most others. The section in question empowers the Commissioner to prohibit meetings only when public peace or safety is or is likely to be endangered. But the Law Member could not make out even a semblance of a case to show that public safety was in danger. The public should not tolerate this insiduous encroachment on their fundamental rights.

A Muslim Woman on Swaraj.

We invite our readers' attention to the notable speech delivered by Lady Abbas Ali Beg at Bristol and reported in our last Sunday's issue. Lady Beg made out in that speech an unanswerable case for self-government in India. Referring to the much-vaunted beneficence of British rule in India, she observed that England was more than equally benefited by the connection of the two countries, that she had thrown "every conceivable financial burden on India's shoulders" and that, on the whole, "the disadvantages resulting from this unequal partnerships outweigh the advantages derived by India." She pointed out that, though as long ago as in 1833 an Act of Parliament was passed removing all disabilities based on race, creed or colour, it had remained a dead-letter; and that India's disabilities were "so degrading that until quite recent times an Indian was disqualified from being a subaltern in the Indian army, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Political Agent or even a pilot in his own fatherland." India has been deprived, she adds, of adequate opportunities of equipping herself for her own defence and "though the country has a coastline of about 4,000 miles, nothing has been done to encourage the development of a mercantile marine." She asked her listeners to contrast this state with what Japan did for herself "backed by the driving force of national patriotism" and said they would then understand "why the desire for self-government is general throughout the country among all sections of its thinking population." To those who still do not choose to think we commend the speech of Lady Abbas Ali Beg.

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

SIMLA, July 20.

The Back Bay Reclamation Committee consists of Sir Grimwood Mears, Chairman, Sir M. Visvesarayya, Sir Frederic Thomas Hopkinson and Mr. S. B. Billimoria members; Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary.

The terms of reference are:—Firstly to enquire into the history of the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; and secondly to make recommendations as regards future opperations.

The Committee meets in Bombay on 2nd August.—A. P.

COMMITTEE'S WHO'S WHO.

Sir Grimwood Mears is the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. During the war Sir Grimwood gave up a considerable practice at the Bar and collected evidence for the Bryce Committee on the German Atrocities. He was the Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the Irish Rebellion of 1916, Secretary to the Dardanelles Commission 1916-17. He accompanied Lord Reading to America and was there during Reading's Ambassadorship.

Sir M. Visvesaraya was the Dewan of Mysore State 1912-18 after retiring from the Public Works Department Bombay with a distinguished record of service. He was the chairman of the Indian Economic Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India while his work as the Retrenchment Officer of the Bombay Municipality is quite fresh in public mind.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson is the Director of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son Ltd. He constructed the Blue Nile Dam and the Gezira-Sudan Irrigation.

Mr. S. S. Billimoria, is one of well-known auditors and accountants of Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank I.C.S. is well-known as the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency. He worked as the Secretary of the Imperial Committee on Cooperation (1914-15). He was Deputy Secretary to Government of India successively in the Commerce, P. W. D., Revenue and Agriculture, and Education, Health and Lands Departments.

"UNUSUAL WORDS."

"D.T" ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 20.

These are unusual words to fall from the lips of a Viceroy, but who will say they are inappropriate? asks the "Daily Telegraph" with reference to Lord Irwin's appeal which it says was inspired by something more than judicious statesmanship. "They were spoken as from one high-minded religionist to others whom he credited with the same high principles as himself". Nevertheless the newspaper does not fine the outlook too promising because there are too many "ancestral voices" in both camps prophesying and encouraging not peace but war.—Reuter's Special.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The "Leader" commenting on Lord Irwin's speech at the Chelmsford Club says His Excellency's thoughts were generally very sound, but we do not think it can be claimed for all officers of Government as Lord Irwin has done with something like an assurance that they uniformly followed a policy of combined fairness and firmness which can be appreciated as being morally right, politically sound and administratively sensible. If they did we should think the result would be far more agreeable than it has been from almost any point of view.—A. P.

"MILITARY GAZETTE'S" COMMENT.

LAHORE, July 19.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" characterises the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club as a clarion call to the better mind of India to help to dispel the miasma of religious jealousy and rancour and to cultivate a spirit of toleration and mutual understanding—the larger all-India patriotism without which it is vain to look for national progress. The paper adds: "The better mind in both the communities, we are convinced, are heartily ashamed of the mischief-making of the lower section of their co-religionists. It is to them that the Viceroy's appeal is especially addressed and the hope of a permanent peace for India is bound up in the response that is made to his appeal for active, earnest efforts to inculcate tolerance and trust."—A. P.

SIR A. RAHIM ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

ADVICE TO HINDU LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Sir Abdur Rahim, writing to the Press on the Viceroy's speech says:—"The Viceroy has rightly observed that no good purpose would be served by a Unity Conference unless it is preceded by a change of hearts. I suggest to the leaders of the Hindu community that it will go a great way towards the solution of the communal difficulties if constitutional and political questions such as those relating to further constitutional advance, separate electorates, appointments in public services, etc., are kept quite separate and distinct from questions relating to the play of music before mosques and cow sacrifice during Bakrid. My attitude has always been that when once an order is passed by Government it must be obeyed by both communities and that by constitutional means alone should an attempt be made to bring about a change in the Law or Regulation."—A. P.

VICEROY AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at Howrah station this morning by a special train from Simla. They were received by H. E. the Governor of Bengal and Lady Stephenson, and a number of other officials. The arrival was private.—Free Press.

FRESH CALCUTTA RIOT.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

CALCUTTA, July 19.

There was a clash between a number of Hindus, who it is reported came in lorries and Mahomedan boat 'Manjhis' at Cossipore steamer ghat. Brick-bats and other missiles were thrown at either side. Some damage was caused to the property of Manjhis.

(Later).—The situation upto a late hour of the night was quiet. It is stated that seven arrests have so far been made and tha abou 500 lathis have been seized by the police from proccssionists.

The man who was reported to have been killed during the disturbances is said to be a Hindu carter.—A. P.

UPEOUNTRY SIRDARS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A few stray cases of assault and stabbing were reported this morning in Cahuri Para locality, the scene of yesterday's disturbance. Tension is still running high and the police are making all possible efforts to keep the rowdy elements in check. Some up-country sirdars were arrested by the police. —Free Press.

SITUATION IN HAND

CALCUTTA, July 19.

It was learnt that upto 9-30 p.m. eight cases were admitted in the hospital, as a result of the riot at Paikapara in the afternoon, seven with gunshot wounds and one with lathi blows. The latter is reported to be a Hindu.

Further enquiry goes to show that when the riot was in progress, some Hindus armed with lathis, brick-bats and soda water bottles came to Cossipore Ghat and attacked a boatman, who retalliated. The Hindus it is said, raided some of the boats and threw the articles in the boats into the river. A fight with brick-bats continued for some time, in the course of which both parties received minor injuries. The police arrived and dispersed the crowd.

On enquiry late at night, it was learnt that the situation was well in hand, and no further trouble took place. The armed police who were guarding the disturbed area found a dead body, said to be that of a Hindu, lying near Anathbabu Lane. The body has been removed to the police morgue. During the melee, a Hindu was stabbed and stoned, and removed to the Cossipore Hospital.—Free Press.

REGULAR FUSILLADE OF MISSLES.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

When the news of the stabbing of two Mahomedans mentioned earlier spread in Chitpore both Hindus and Mahomedans came out in large numbers armed with lathis and brick-bats and a battle ensued in which there was a regular fusillade of missiles and though both sides received injuries no cases have so far been brought to hospital. This is partly attributed to the anxiety of the injured persons not to be taken to hospital lest they should run the risk of probable prosecution by the police for taking part in the riots.—A.P.

ALL ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA RIOT CASE.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty of all charges" Justice Duval at the High Court Sessions to-day, acquitted Shaik Bagati and 36 other Mahommedans who were charged with murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rioting with deadly weapons, rioting, and being members of an unlawful assembly on April 26th last during the communal riots in Calcutta. In this case, it will be remembered that the accused were charged with murder of head constable Bharatrai was killed by a gun-shot wound at the junction of Mechubazar Street and Rajabazar.—Free Press.

HERRIOT'S TASK COMPLETE

NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. DEMONZIE AS MINISTER OF FINANCE

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—M. Herriot completed his Cabinet at midnight. It comprises:—M Herriot: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Demonzie: Minister of Finance; M. Painleve: Minister of War; M. Loucheur: Minister of Commerce.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. PAINLEVE INCLUDED.

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—The new Ministry is mainly Radical-Socialist and preponderantly Cartellist, though excluding Socialists who, like M. Demonzie, favour capital levy but withhold support pending the development of Government's policy. On the other hand the leaning towards the Centre is revealed in the choice of M. Painleve and M. Loucheur. The latter who is a millionaire was largely responsible for the post-war reconstruction of devastated regions.—Reuter.

STRONG BID FOR CARTELLIST SUPPORT

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—Compared with M. Briand's Cabinet, M. Herriot's list is completely new, and contains several little known personalities, but betrays a very strong bid for the Cartellist support in Mm. Chautemps, (Minister of Interior) Renoult, (Minister of Marine); Bonnet (Minister of Pensions); and Dariac (Minister of Colonies.)—Reuter.

BRIEF LIFE FOR MINISTRY.

WILL M. HERRIOT GET MAJORITY?

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—The likely duration of the new Government is the predominant topic of the moment. While some papers forecast smooth passage at the outset, others prophesy that the advocates of the Government of National Union headed by M. Franken Bouillon will launch attack at the earliest opportunity and M. Herriot's administration will have its work cut out for it to secure a majority, especially if the Communists decide to oppose it.

It is alternatively expected that even if the Ministry scrapes through the Chamber with a small majority it will be more doubtful if it will encounter similar success in the Senate.

"Le Journal" quotes the remarks of M. Demonzie yesterday indicating that he favours a modified policy of "Full powers" for the Finance Minister which spelt doom to his predecessor.—Reuter's Special.

INAUSPICIOUS OPENING.

BITTER PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—Judging from an anticipatory newspaper comment, M. Herriot's Ministry has opened under very unhappy auspices. The "Journal des Debats" says whereas France needed a Government she is getting a Ministry of national calamity.

The "Temps" says instead of forming a Ministry of national union for public salvation, M. Herriot has composed a Cabinet of national disunion for the salvage of the Left Cartel. The paper predicts a brief span of further convulsions and then the situation will become grave and then dramatic.

"La Liberte" expects that M. Herriot will meet foreign Communists by inflation. "Our unfortunate country does not deserve to suffer such depths of calamity and infamy."

Even "Parissoir" which supports the Cartel, doubts M. Herriot's ability to solve the crisis, and asks what his programme will be and how long he will last.—Reuter's Special.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

M. EUTAXIAS AS PREMIER

LONDON, July 19.

Athens—A new Cabinet has been formed with M. Eutaxias as Premier and M. Roufos as Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

SESSION IN PRETORIA IN DECEMBER.

"NO DEPARTURE FROM EXPRESSED PRINCIPLES"

LONDON, July 19.

Durban.—Mr. Boydell, Minister of Labour, speaking at the Labour Conference, announced that the Indian Conference would take place in Pretoria in December. It is understood that it has been made plain to the Indian Government that the Union Government has no intention of departing from its expressed principles on the Asiatic Question, but is willing to consider any suggestions from the Government of India that might "ameliorate the details in the application of those principles."—Reuter.

ASIATIC CONFERENCE.

INDIAN GOVT'S BELATED COMMUMQUE

SIMLA, July 20.

The Government of India have issued the following belated communique:—

"In a Press communique which was issued on the 23rd April it was announced that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had decided to enter into a conference for the purpose of exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question. The formula, which had been accepted by both the Governments as the basis of the proposed conference, was also published at the same time. Since then the two Governments have been in communication with each other regarding the venue and time of the conference and it has been mutually agreed that it should meet in South Africa in December, 1926. The exact date when the Conference will open and the place of the meeting are still subject of correspondence and will be announced later."—A. P.

INDIAN DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "TIMES'" EFFUSIONS.

LONDON, July 20.

This afternoon's debate in Parliament on Indian affairs gives occasion to the "Times" to remark that such discussions are never quite so important as at present, when the capacity of the Indians for self-government is being severely tested through the intricate system of Reforms.

These Reforms do not diminish the British responsibility; rather they enhance it since they call for greater alertness and keener sensitiveness to all complicated forces that are now changing India. What is required is to display sympathy in its broadest sense coupled with clear recognition of continuing the responsibility. The "Times" endorses Lord Irwin's tribute to the British officials and their Indian colleagues in Northern India in connection with the sectarian riots.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

RIGHT OF MOVING FRESH PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin said it would be open to any Government participating in the Imperial Conference to submit for consideration, other questions in addition to the subjects already agreed upon for discussion.—Reuter.

PERSIAN EX-PREMIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

INABILITY TO PAY TAXES

LONDON, July 20.

Teheran.—The recent reports indicate that the disturbances in Khorassan have been successfully dealt with by the local authorities and that the rebels have dispersed.

Sepasalarazam, a notable character and a former Premier, who was considered to be one of the wealthiest landowners, has committed suicide, it is reported, on account of his inability to pay his arrears of tax.—Reuter.

SPAIN-ARGENTINE FLIGHT.

DISASTROUS COLLISION

LONDON, July 19.

Barcelona.—As a result of the collision between two naval seaplanes at a height of 100 metres, Lieutenant Duran who accompanied Franco on his Spain-Argentine flight was killed. A destroyer rescued the airmen from the sea, but Lt. Duran died as a result of the injuries after he was picked up.—Reuter.

READ TO-MORROW'S "CHRONICLE"

JAPANESE SEAMEN DEFY GALES AND HIGH SEAS.

RESCUE 28 EUROPEANS AND 45 INDIANS

"REDS" ON THE BRAIN STILL.

WINDOW-DRESSING AT THE MIGRATION CONGRESS.

WHO RAN THE SHOW?

A TASTE OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM.

BY MAURICE AMER.

LONDON, July 1.

One of the decisions of the above World Migration Congress is of some interest, apart from the interest felt in the general question. It was resolved on the last day, Friday last, that the Congress (although composed largely of bodies and even nations that are not affiliated) recommends the I.F.T.U. to take all measures for the organisation of immigrant workers. No doubt this "recommendation" is a bit disingenuous, seeing that the I.F.T.U. are the originators of the whole show. It is also probably to a great extent "window dressing," as the I.F.T.U. can hardly have the power to organise the emigrating masses. The intention is evident, however,—and in furtherance of it, the International Federations of Industries will also be appealed to for assistance in drawing up "international regulations to ensure the prompt and smooth transfer of emigrant workers from their unions in the old countries to those competent in the new."

RELIC OF WASHINGTON FRAUD.

We will take it that the industrial federations of the world have swallowed the unsavoury policy of exclusion and excommunication of "Reds," and become affiliated with the Amsterdam I.F.T.U. We are not at all sure about this, but we assume it for the sake of argument. Then the Ostracisers, or Anti-"Reds," are hoping to draw up international regulations which will govern emigrants; including the emigrants of the Red International of Trade Unions, and of nations not affiliated to any International.

It will be at once pointed out that the Regulations contemplated only affect the regulation of transfers, conditions of admission to foreign union's rights of forming special racial or national groups, and benefits receiable by immigant members. Quite enough, too! Imagine Russian workers finding all the conditions of their movement and settlement decided on by the Amsterdammers without their being allowed a say in the matter.

There are, however, other points to which the Congress, adopting the I.F.T.U. mentality, has given a turn that is very debatable. The chief thing is that the Governmentally—endowed and capitalistically controlled "International Labour Office," the faint reflection of the shining Washington Fraud, is not the recipient of the usual lickspittle praises, but is actually invested with the odour of democracy and asked to control the labour migrants, by taking in hand the formation of National Migration Offices. With the customary futility, the trade unionists, after handing over their arms to the bosses, "demand" a share—anything from "adequate" to "supervision"—in these new machines for registering, regimenting and watching the trades unionists of the world.

NO PLACE FOR DISSIDENTS.

The only thing that can be done, when the I.F.T.U. and the I.L.O. in holy alliance and peaceful evolution have set rings through all their affiliated (or unaffiliated) noses, will be for the Soviet Government to pay the first-class fares to such of their citizens as they consider should be encouraged to migrate. First-class passengers get on very well as a rule, even in the very exclusive countries.

Now will follow the usual criticism of my criticism. I am bitter against the I.F.T.U., and so on. Lord love you, I love the dear people composing that body, I want to see it a real world Federation. I want to see the 20 countries that are outside of it attracted into it by a regime of new and enlightened policy. I want to see the Red or Russian Federation, numbering about a third as many supporters as are attached to the Amsterdam organisation, brought into the world-unity they desire (and the British movement desires) by the mutual formation of a new and all-embracing International. Meanwhile, Britain remains in the Amsterdam International in the hope of effecting a change of heart in the Exclusionists.

Are they changing, however? No more than the spots on the leopard! At the Congress just concluded, although an "open" Congress—that is, attended by non-members of the I.F.T.U., and participated in by speakers of non affiliated bodies, the same old Amsterdam broke out. The Confederation Generale du Travail, of which M. Jouhaur is the secrecy represents in France the Trade Union element that excludes the "Reds." The C.G.T. Unitaire had to be formed to organise those who were in favour of a One Movement, regardless of colour. The latter cannot be regarded as a puny or negligeable body; nor can it be distinguished from the attitude taken up by the British movement on the same question.

Yet at this ostensibly representative and world-wide Congress, a letter was received from the C.G.T. Unitaire, protesting against its application to attend the Congress being rejected, not by the Congress but by the Amsterdam promoters. This letter was only referred to, not submitted to the decision of the Congress, or even of the inimical French Section as it appeared at that Congress. The Secretary alluded to it casually, and waved it aside. In this he was supported, and by whom? The Chairman. And who was he, M. Jouhaux, the Secretary of the rival French federation!

Oh, ye Gods! We rail at the autocracy of Russia, of Joynson-Hicks, or of the colliery-owners. Can you beat the autocracy of the Champions of Democratic Socialism and Popular Control?

MORE OSTRACISM.

In the "Operative Builder" for June (a splendid production, and a great testimony to trade union efficiency) that organ of the (British) Federation of Building Trades Operatives has an article on Building T. U. abroad. It is based on information published by the I.F.T.U., and the F.B.T.O. is affiliated to the I.U. of Building Workers at Hamburg, which is affiliated to the I.F.T.U.

In this article appears the following passage:

"During 1923 the Russian Building Trade Unions applied for admission to the International Union of Building Workers, but were rejected because their admission would have been a violation of a contrary policy already arrived at at the Vienna Conference of the Union in 1922. In July 1925 the Woodworkers' International came to a like decision with regard to the 'Communist' Woodworkers organisations and the Russian Woodworkers' Union in particular, and later declined to attend the Moscow Congress of the I.F.T.U. on the ground that no useful purpose could be served by so doing in view of the hostile attitude of Moscow to the Amsterdam International."

The little misprint of "Communsit" for "red" is throughly understood. It sets the Ostracisers right with their bosses, it arouses prejudice, and begs the question of the moral principles involved. Sufficient, however, remains to give a fair minded unionist plenty to ponder over. Because "Moscow" is "hostile" to the I.F.T.U., which shoves it out and rejects even British efforts at agreement, the woodworkers of Europe (part of them, that is), refuse to talk over to discuss matters of the woodworking industry with 595,000 Russian building workers; and also keep out of conference on industrial matters with all their fellow building trade workers throughout the world who are of a more "Red" complexion than themselves.

TWO CAN PLAY AT ONE GAME.

It is amusing, or would be if such vital interests were not at stake, to read a further passage, it relates to the touching willingness of the French Building Workers to work alongside the Germans in rebuilding the devastated areas of France. This fraternisation, so different from the Amsterdam attitude to Russians, was actively opposed by the Minister of Reconstruction.

The Amsttrdam people will tell you that they are in favour of unity and that the "Communist Trade Unions" refuse to unite with them. When reduced to facts, the statement means that the Amsterdam Federation insist that Russia and the "Red" adherents of the Russian trade union policy shall not only leave their own federation, but come into the Amsterdam federation which will not transform fuse in any way. This attitude is deprecated even by old England, which sees no attempt at unity" in it at all. The instance of the intransigeance of the Reds quoted in the "Operative Builder" may prove "difficulties," but does not at all prove that the I.F.T.U. attitude or that of its affiliated Federation is a correct one.

It appears that the Syndicalist Building Workers of the Seine withdrew from the "Unitaire" Federation and started to try to join the French Building Workers Federation, which is affiliated to the other (M. Jouhaux's) C.G.T. The local Building Federation tried to impose on the Syndicalists affiliation with M. Jouhaux's C.G.T. The Syndicalists broke off the negotiations, refusing the conditions imposed.

WHY INDIA SHOULD NOT AFFILIATE.

I said I had the tenderest feelings towards the persons composing the I.F.T.U. Many of them I have known for years; the worst I wish them is increased unity, and that they should respond to the advice of the British Trade Union movement. Until that results, India should refuse to affiliate.

I looked in at the Congress and met many old leaders I knew, other new ones I had read of, and in general made or revived charming friendships. These renewals of intimacy only inspire us to beg all delegates to work for the equal inclusion of the red and anti-red elements. May it come soon, for the effective union of the Labour world.

POLES AT THE CONGRESS.

Among the Polish delegation I saw and heard the veteran Socialist M.P., Dr. H. Diamand, and Madame Pranss—as bright and energetic as ever. Besides these representa-

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY'S CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S MANIFESTO

We give below extracts from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's election manifesto which he has addressed to the electors, to the Central Legislature, of this City:—

"I am glad to bring to your notice that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has unanimously confirmed my selections as the only Congress Swarajist candidate for the Legislative Assembly for the city of Bombay at the ensuing elections in November next. I am a sitting member of the present Assembly and as such have faithfully and loyally carried out the Swaraj Party's policy and programme under the leadership of the late lamented Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The so called reforms under which the various legislatures in India are constituted of their own affairs. The Indian National Congress has therefore very properly treated the reforms as inadequate and unsatisfactory and declined to work them until the people get a substantial power in the management of their own acairs. The ndian National Congress refuses to accept what is repugnant to the self-respect of the people; our fight for Swaraj is based on the principle of self-respect and self-reliance and in pursuance of the Congress mandate. I am pledged to the non-acceptance of office until the national demands are conceded to the satisfaction of the Congress."

After recounting his service in the Legislative Assembly as a sitting member, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proceeds, "I have been the principal spokesman of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly on all economic, commercial and financial questions and my work on the Railway Finance Committee has met with the universal approbation of all parties in the country. The Currency Commission report, the Taxation Inquiry Committee's report, and the proposals of the Tariff Board regarding protection to the Steel, Textile and other industries will come up for disposal before the next Assembly; and if returned I shall deal with these questions in a manner conducing to the industrial and economic well being of the country.

"The following appreciation of my humble work in the Assembly will speak for itself.

(1) "The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel addressing a meeting in Ahmedabad in July 1925 said:—

"I am glad that my friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta your representative in the Assembly is doing splendid work there as a Swarajist. He has quickly come to the front by his deep and close study of the problems that came up before that body On economic and financial questions he is a terror to the official benches. He has fully justified your choice and I would strongly urge that when the time comes you will send him again to the Assembly at the head of the polls."

(2) "A prominent labour leader of Bombay in reviewing the work of the Assembly, wrote as follows in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 29th March 1926:—

"The Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett's remarks "are characterised by a caustic carelessness, the invariable concomitant of a pose of superiority but when in this caustic mood he meets his equal in this respect Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the front bench on the Opposition side."....

"The activity of the House would seem to be centred however in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is the official referee of the Swaraj Party on all matters economic and financial. Mr. Jamnadas is very painstaking and is always busy with his books, reports, facts and figures. It is with such equipment, that he manages to prove himself the acutest critic of the Government in the Assembly and very often the replies from Sir Charles Innes are confined to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's remarks. In his speeches he is exhaustive and uses considerable skill in marshalling his arguments. His speech on the rejection of the Railway Board demand was masterly. He does not however seem to care to cultivate a style in delivery. He also seems to take the discussions in the Assembly too seriously—an aspect of sincerity usually associated with youthful spirit."

"With this record of work behind me I am seeking re-election to the Assembly from the City of Bombay on behalf of the Indian National Congress and I earnestly request you to give me the solid support of yourself and of your friends.

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA'S MANIFESTO.

In announcing this candidature as a Responsivist for the University Seat in Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Joseph Baptista has issued a lengthy manifesto, during the course of which he recounts his public career extending over several years. We give below extracts from the manifesto:

"I believe that the moral and material development of India depends upon education of every description. If the political map of the Province had been depicted on the principle of nationality, Sind, Guzerat, Maharashtra and the Karnatic would each have had a University of its own. For the cultural development of the people of these parts situated within the Province of Bombay, a separate University is desirable. When I compare the Board Schools, the Private and Public Schools of England, and the schools of Technology and Economics in London and Manchester, and their excellent equipment with our schools, I feel that our people are ill-served by the Government. The deficiency in Technical and Industrial and Professional Institutions is deplorable. The colossal illiteracy of the people calls for a more earnest and enthusiastic programme of free and compulsory primary education and a more adequate Grant in India. A Minister with faith in the moral and economic value of primary education should be able to plant a school in every village within three years even if it were a school on the Patil's 'otla' or under the Peepul Tree. I believe that Higher Education is even more important than Primary and Secondary Education. Government ought to finance the University more adequatesy. It is time that the constitution of the Universities be based on more democratic foundations.

"I believe in the fitness of India for Representative and Responsible Government. There is no justification for delaying the grant of Provincial Autonomy after the recommendation of Lord Willingdon's Government. I was the draftsman of the now famous telegram to His Majesty the King-Emperor in which Tilak offered "Responsive Co-operation." Liberals would not touch Tilak's Responsive Co-operation with a pair of tongs in those days, and now they want us to believe that their cordial co-operation was the same as Tilak's responsive co-operation. The difference was that the Liberal leaders were men with bones, but the Tilakites were men with back-bones. After the Amritsar Congress, Tilak inaugurated the Congress-Democratic Party. In the Manifesto of the party which was published under the signature of Tilak, he declared:—"This Party proposes to work the Montagu Reform Act for all it is worth, and for accelerating the grant of full responsible government, and for this purpose, it will without hesitation offer co-operation or to resort to constitutional opposition, whichever may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will." I accept this manifesto "in toto." I have stood stoutly by this Manifesto from 1919 to this day. I strenuously opposed the boycott of Councils at the Special Congress at Calcutta. The Reforms have never been worked in the spirit of Tilakites. I propose to do so as Vice-President of the Responsive Co-operation Party. Upon these credentials I confidently seek the suffrages of the Graduates of the University of Bombay." In conclusion Mr. Baptista says: "The question is, are the Graduates of Bombay in favour of Responsive Co-operation as enunciated by Tilak whose political sagacity has extorted the belated admiration even of Anglo-India?" I trust the answer will be an emphatic affirmative for which I shall feel grateful, and endeavour my utmost to justify their confidence."

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

PLEA FOR EXTENDING TERMS OF REFERENCE

WINTERTON'S APOLOGIA

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Haden Guest suggested that Earl Winterton should recommend that the terms of reference to the Tariff Board to investigate the cotton textile industry in India should be extended to include the investigation of hours and conditions of labour, with a view to special consideration of the protection of these interests.

Earl Winterton replied that the specific terms of reference of the Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India was a matter, which Lord Birkenhead preferred to leave to the discretion of the appointing authority, but doubtless, it would be possible for those interested in the industry both workers and employers to give evidence before the Committee if they wished.

Mr. Johnstone (Labourite) asked whether the words 'cotton industry' would cover the way in which the industry was financed.

Earl Winterton said the interpretation of the terms of reference must rest wholly with the Chairman of the Committee.

MADRAS PLANTERS' ACT.

Mr. George Hall asked whether in view of the Government of India's repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, the Government of Madras would take steps to repeal the sections of the Madras Planters Labour Act sanctioning penal enforcement of labour contracts.

Earl Winterton replied Lord Birkenhead would enquire of the Government of India in this regard.

INSTRUCTION TO BOYS IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Johnston, Earl Winterton stated that approximately 36½ per cent. of he boys of the school going age in British India, were under instruction in 1921-22, the date of the last quinquennial review.

Commander Kenworthy declared that the figures compared badly with those for Turkey.

Earl Winterton said he was not responsible for Turkey but figures were very much better than for Russia (Ministerial laughter.) —Reuter.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

EDITOR OF "FORWARD" ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Forward", and Mr. Pulin Behari Das, its printer, have been prosecuted on a charge of sedition under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code for the publication of an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna" in its issue of the 7th instant. Warrants were served at 8.30 this evening and both the Editor and the printer were bailed off on personal recognisance. The case will come up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 28th instant.—A. P.

CYCLONIC STORM IN CALCUTTA.

SHOCK FELT FOR HALF AN HOUR

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A cyclonic storm burst over Calcutta this afternoon accompanied by heavy downpour lasting for about half an hour. The storm shook the city with terrific force but the extent of damage is not yet known. The low-lying districts were water-logged and tram and other vehicular services stopped for a considerable time.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. UMAR SOBANI.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Umar Sobani. A large number of citizens attended the condolence meeting held on Monday evening in the Congress House compound over which Mr. Horniman presided.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT WALKESHWAR.

E. P. C.

A portion of the bungalow, belonging to Khimji Jairam Tricumji on Walkeshwar Road, which collapsed last Sunday morning.

"REDS" ON THE BRAIN STILL.

(Continued from previous page).

tives of the Polish Socialist Party were some from the Genl. Confedn. of Labour of Poland. Mr. Zygmunt Zulawski, Dr. Alda, Anton Zdanowski and Mr. Gerszon Zybirt, Mr. Zulawski made one of the finest orations of the Congress. As this fine figure of an orator strikingly resembles an uncle of mine, I cast about to see if I could not claim that I was a cousin to the beautiful Melle. Boleslawa Kopelowna. She did not attend as a delegate of the Party or the Confederation, but, this time as the representative of the powerful Labour daily "Robotnik." Her English speech, which is as perfect and charming as herse was acquired (she told me) during her residence in America. She must have had Southern or Western teachers or conversationalists, for there is no trace of what we here regard as "American accent," and very little of Polish accent either.

I have no time to talk of other delegations, owing to considerations of space. It may be said that one felt an old familiar feeling on parting, that the usual resolves to meet again are never going to be fulfilled and that these visits are like those of the birds in the Venerable Bede, who fly in at one of our doors, take a crumb, and fly out through the other, leaving only a pleasant memory for the shut—in days of the coming winter.

EVENTS IN POLAND.

While leaving England, and on their way to Poland, the delegation will have heard of the stirring events in their land. Were they staged because they were absent? Who knows.

According to the Correspondent of the (London) "Times," dated Warsaw, June 28th:—

"Yesterday the Socialist Party held meetings in all the large cities, and passed a resolution urging the immediate dissolution of Parliament and the calling of elections in the autumn in accordance with the present unchanged electoral law.

"The Warsaw meeting passed off quietly, but in other places there was trouble. In Inowroclaw, where the local authorities had announced that they would permit a meeting without a street demonstration, the Socialists, in spite of the prohibition, paraded the streets, and on the intervention of the police attacked and attempted to disarm them. The police were obliged to use firearms, and two demonstraors were killed and a number wounded, some severely. Six policemen received injuries from stones or knives; one was seriously wounded. In Lodz a fight between two Socialist organizations resulted in eight casualties. At Lwow (Lemberg) there were street fights, and a Socialist deputy was badly beaten."

SEAMEN'S REPRESENTATIVE AT GENEVA.

HONOURED BY BOMBAY UNION.

A crowded meeting of seamen was held at the Indian Seamen Union Hall, Carnac Bunder, on Tuesday evening. A large number of seamen including serangs, dockmen, and sailors attended. As Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who was to have presided over the meeting, was absent owing to illness, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala occupied the chair.

Mr. S. Moghaljan of the Calcutta Seamen's Union who attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva as the adviser to Mr. M. Daud, an Indian labour delegate, delivered an address of his work at Geneva. Narrating his experiences, Mr. Jan made an appeal to the seamen of Bombay to unite and join the Union, thereby, he said, their difficulties would be smoothed and their condition would be less pitiable.

Mr. J. J. Athaide, the President of the local Seamen's Union, also made a similar appeal.

Resolutions urging the abolition of the system of recruiting seamen through licensed shipping brokers—which system has been condemned by the Geneva Conference and the Government of India Commission of 1920—and asking, the Government to recruit seamen through an officer of their own assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of shipping companies and Indian Seamen's Unions, and another resolution requesting the Government of India to give effect to all conventions and recommendations of the International Conference at Geneva, were passed.

Messrs. Daud and Jan were thanked heartily by the meeting for the good work they did at Geneva

The meeting then terminated with thanks to the chair.

BOUND FOR SYDNEY.

INDIAN ARMY HOCKEY TEAM

LONDON, July 19.

Auckland.—The Indian Army Hockey team sailed to-day for Sydney. The Cup has been presented to them for the annual competition between the regiments in India.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER SUCCESS OF AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, July 19.

The two days' fixture between the West of Scotland and the Australians, which began at Partick on Saturday, ended in a win for the visitors by an innings and 59 runs. The West of Scotland made 163 runs in the first innings and 146 in the second innings. (Innes 43 not out, and Everett taking 4 wickets for 54). Australians replied with 368 runs for the loss of six wickets and then declared.—Reuter.

TRAINING CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.

SIXTH SESSION COMMENCES.

The sixth session of the English Training Class in Co-operation was inaugurated by Mr. G.K. Deodhar, Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute at the Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Building on Monday evening. The class which is held every year since 1920, was attended by 75 students some of whom had come from H.H. the Nizam's Territory, the Bhavanagar State, and other cities in the mofussil.

Mr. Deodhar in his inaugural address welcomed his hearers and invited them to take keen interest in the Co-operative Movement. The movement, he said, had given a definite monetary value to the credit of the people. Credit was democratised and the lot of Indian agriculturists had been improved to a great extent. The Co-operative movement was not only an economic movement but it was also intended to promotb the moral and social well-being of the masses in India.

The class was then declared formally inaugurated.

Mr. Deodhar then delivered his speech on the progress of the movement of co-operation in India and said that he was not dissatisfied with it. In less than twenty years after the movement had actually begun, it had laid its roots deep in the country and marvellous results were obvious—more particularly in the Bombay Presidency.

Professor C.N. Vakil, then spoke on Rural Economics and Prof. H.L. Kaji on Types of Co-operative Societies and Their Classification.

The Class will be held every day till the 28th instant, and various co-operators from Bombay City and the mofussil will address on as many as 25 subjects connected with co-operation.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD MEETING.

At a meeting of the Improvement Board held on Monday, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved: That the Board are of opinion that the right of entering into contracts vested in the Committee by Section 22 of the Act should be exercised by the Committee itself and should not be delegated. That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Committee for information and necessary action.

That the Chief Officer be requested to submit a statement in the form of a balance sheet showing the financial position of the Trust on the day when the Transfer Act came into force.

The motions were carried.

Mr. Rahimtoola also moved a proposition giving power to every member of the Improvement Board to ask six questions at every sitting affecting the Trust at three days' notice.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the matter be referred to Improvements Committee, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved a proposition asking for particulars of Scheme No. 56 Dharavi (tanneries, etc).

The proposition was passed.

SMALLPOX RESEARCH.

SIR. L. ROGER'S CONCLUSIONS

LONDON, July 19.

The Medical Research Council has published a pamphlet by Sir Leonard Rogers on the effect of the climate of India on smallpox. The author shows in the pamphlet that the disease is generally more prevalent in dry or low rainfall areas, and concludes by saying that by watching the absolute humidity in India, and possibly, in other tropical Continental countries at the season when, normally, the average is about 0.700 to 800, four-fifths of the smallpox epidemics could be forseen two or three months ahead, in time to enable the public health authorities to issue warnings and take the necessary steps to minimise the approaching outbreaks.—Reuter's Special.

WAR DEBTS.

A REVISION WITHIN 20 YEARS?

MR. CHURCHILL'S FORECAST.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, in the course of a lengthy defence of the debt settlements, said, that Government was inclined to view that, within twenty years there would be a revision of all war debts. He emphasised that if France raised the question of modification of the annuities we were perfectly free to argue to the contrary.

Referring to the letter of Mr. Mellon, cabled on 18th July, he alluded to a passage in the letter not contained in the Reuter report, in which Mr. Mellon is represented to have stated that Britain borrowed a large proportion of her debts for purely commercial purposes, including, 'inter alia' the furnishing of India with silver. Mr. Churchill said that this was a complete misapprehension of the facts of the case (loud Ministerial cheers) a misapprehension so serious that it almost made him doubt the authenticity of the passage.

He emphasised that all United States loans to the Allies were specially limited by an act of the Congress to war purposes, and every cent was spent in the United States. Between 1917 and the end of War, we spent over 7,000 million dollars in the United States of which we borrowed 4,000 million dollars. The silver loan for India was treated quite separately from the war-debts, and was fully re-paid in 1923. There was a good deal of resentment and ill-feeling with regard to this debt, and it was most important that this resentment should not be increased by any misunderstanding of facts. —Reuter.

DEBT SETTLEMENT DEBATE.

FRANK TALK IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 19.

The House of Commons debate on the French Debt settlement was noteworthy for very frank statements with regard to the United States' attitude to the debts. Mr. Hilton Young pointed out that in a few years Britain would be paying £38,000,000 yearly to the United States while she could not hope to receive more than 33 1/2 millions for debts from all sources. He contended that debts should not be dealt with strictly on commercial basis for the sake of Anglo-American relations of the future.

Mr. Snowden declared that he did not regard Mr. Churchill's promise to consider the representations of France for the modification of the agreement as in any way binding any future British Government. He asserted that our continental debtors owed us £2,000,000,000 on which we are paying £100,000,000 yearly in interest while we receive less than £20,000,000 yearly from the debtors. The American debt settlement was very unfortunate. But for it the way would have been open for complete cancellation of the debts. America 50 years hence would be getting the whole of the reparations paid by Germany and none of the European Allies would be getting a single penny. That position could not permanently endure (cheers). Mr. Snowden suggested that the countries of Europe would have to assist France as they assisted Germany Austria, and Hungary by means of the Dawes Plan.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EXPLANATION

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, questioned about the 53½ million sterling, which, in course of his statement on the debt settlement Mr. Churchill said France would continue to owe to Britain as a non-interest bearing debt, Mr. Churchill said, this was equivalent to the gold transferred to Britain by France in 1916 against the advances made to France under the Paris Agreement of 24th August 1916. He believed that the gold was now in the vaults of the Federal Bank of the United States. It was sent to America in war time. It had never been in the British Gold Reserve.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FRANC

LONDON, July 20.

The French franc opened in London to-day at two hundred and thirty-two to the pound.—Reuter.

EN ROUTE TO PALESTINE

FUTURE OF HELPLESS JEWISH FAMILIES

LONDON, July 19.

In the House Commons, replying to questions with regard to 140 Jewish families, held up at Baghdad, *en route* to Palestine were they desire to settle, Major Ormsby-Gore said, Lord Plumer had informed him that the cases were being investigated by the Palestine Zionist Executive who would presumably formally apply to the High Commissioner as soon as they could. He understood that it was doubtful how far the families concerned possessed sufficient independent means to qualify for admission to Palestine, otherwise than under the Labour Schedule.—Reuter.

MOSUL TREATY SIGNED

LONDON, July 19.

Angora.—The Mosul Treaty was signed to-day by Tewfik Rushdy Bey, Sir Ronald Lindsay and Fethi Bey, the Iraq Government Delegate.—Reuter.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

In the course of the statement submitted to the Indian Textile Tariff Board by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the latter observe as follows:—

There were in the main three circumstances which seriously hampered the growth and development of the industry:—

1. The closing the mints dealt a severe blow to the yarn trade with China which was the most important asset of the industry. The mill-owners had to turn their attention gradually from yarn to piece-goods. To-day the loss of the China market constitutes a very serious factor in connection with the present situation of the mill industry.

2. The Japanese mill industry became well-established in the nineties and has expanded with almost feverish rapidity with serious consequences to the local industry in its home and foreign trade. Japanese competition more than anything else accounts for the present depression of the industry.

3. The third adverse circumstance which came into operation in the nineties was the tariff legislation. This long-standing grievance of the mill industry was only recently removed when the industry was face to face with a crisis of unparalleled magnitude.

Of the three causes which dealt a severe blow to the industry in the past, two are still in operation, viz., the exchange and currency policies of Government, and Japanese competition. The almost entire loss of the China market, as stated above, constitutes another important factor to be considered in connection with its present depressed state. In recent times other circumstances have come into being and these are having further adverse effects on the industry. They are enumerated below:—

4. Labour disputes have become more frequent than was the case ten years ago, and as is well-known, during recent years, there have been general strikes of very long duration which have seriously dislocated business, in spite of substantial increase in wages and additional bonuses given to the operatives. Wages have been increased to a figure that more than counter-balanced the rise in the cost of living, and since the cost of living has again gone down, there has not been a corresponding reduction in wages.

5. Costs of all sizing materials, stores, machinery, coal, etc., are much above the pre-war level and have caused considerable increase in manufacturing costs.

6. Municipal, Provincial and Imperial taxation has gone up by leaps and bounds and have now become a serious drain on the industry.

7. Insurance charges have substantially increased owing to higher prices of cotton and all materials.

8. High railway and steamer freights hamper the development of the industry especially in the export trade. In this respect, the Japanese with their subsidised steam ship lines have a distinct advantage.

9. There has been a large increase in the interest charges which mills have to bear owing to the increase in the price of cotton, stores, power and machinery.

All these adverse factors are dealt with in details in subsequent pages.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY.

The statement then goes on to give an idea as to the magnitude and importance of the Indian cotton textile industry as flourishing to-day.

Two Tables, 1 and 2, are given showing the number of spindles and looms, the amount of cotton consumed per annum and the number of workpeople actually employed in the industry in Bombay Island and all India respectively. The more important conclusions to be drawn from these two tables are:—

(a) That nearly 370,000 people are employed in the industry, which means that at least 4 times that number, i.e., nearly 1½ million souls are directly dependent on the industry for their daily bread.

In Bombay City and Island the number of persons directly employed in the industry is 153,000 which means that including dependents, more than half of the inhabitants of this great city are absolutely dependent on the industry for their livelihood.

(b) The cotton consumed in the mills of India is approximately 2½ million bales per annum which is roughly equivalent to two-fifths of the entire Indian cotton crop. The agricultural statistics published by the Government of India show that the total area of land cultivated in India is about 760 million acres, including fallow land and the area under cotton about 27 million acres. If it may be assumed that 80 per cent. of the total population of India is engaged in agricultural pursuits, it is possible to frame a rough estimate of the number of persons dependent on the growth of cotton for the necessaries of life. Taking the total agricultural population as 250 million souls then it may be concluded that somewhere in the neighbourhood of 27/760 by 250,000,00 equal to 9 million people obtain a livelihood from cotton growing in India. All of these 9 million people are largely dependent on the Indian cotton mill industry, but two-fifths or nearly 3,600,000 are entirely dependent on it. To these two classes of people must be added all those persons engaged in the distribution and sale of cotton piece goods and yarn, dealers in mill stores and textile machinery, the persons engaged in the transport of cotton, yarn and piece-goods, before anything like an accurate estimate of the total number of persons in India who are directly dependent on the industry could be framed, but it is probably an under estimation to say that 6 million people are almost wholly dependent upon the cotton textile industry for their daily bread and are enriched by its prosperity and impoverished by its lack of prosperity, a number considerably in excess of the number directly affected by any other industry in the country.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY.

The capital invested in the industry so far as can be ascertained is not less than fifty crores of rupees. In the mill statement published by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in 1925 the total paid-up capital is given as nearly 47 crores, but these figures do not include the capital of 55 concerns who submitted no particulars under this head.

The importance of the prosperity of the cotton textile industry to the Government can, to some extent, be gauged from the contributions made by it in the form of taxation during the last few years which are dealt with in detail later on.

The extremely unsatisfactory state of the Bombay mill industry during the last three years can be ascertained from figures compiled by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. from the published Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Account of the mills in Bombay City and Island. The figures for 1925 have not yet been compiled, but it is certain from the Balance Sheets so far received that the total losses during the year 1925 were even greater than in 1924.

For purposes of easy reference the figures of capital and net profit or loss during the last 4 years are given below:—

1922—Capital including Reserves and Debentures Rs. 32,61,21,086; Net Profit or Loss Rs. 3,87,51,591.

1923—Capital including Reserves and Debentures Rs. 33,53,67,941; Net Profit or Loss Rs. —1,17,82,968.†

1924—Capital including Reserves and Debentures Rs. 33,91,35,231; Net Profit or Loss Rs. —2,27,15,893.†

1925—Net Profit or Loss estimated to be over Rs. —2,50,00,000.†

† Loss.

One need look no further for the reason for the closing down of mills, and the number of mills which have recently been forced to go into liquidation.

PRODUCTION OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

The total production of yarn and piece-goods in Bombay Island and all India cotton mills is shown in Tables 3 to 7 in the Appendix.

From the beginning of 1923 from which date the depression in the industry has been a matter of very serious concern, the Bombay Millowners' Association have maintained a month to month record of the stocks held by mills in the City and Island of Bombay. These figures are reproduced in Tables 9 to 12.

In the last six months the yarn position has become most serious. In piece-goods the position also gives cause for anxiety and throughout the present year sales have been effected at unremunerative rates or at a loss.

FACTORS LEADING TO PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Until the year 1893 the yarn trade with China was undoubtedly the bulwark of the prosperity of Bombay's cotton mill industry. Owing to the large market for yarn in China, the spinning side of the Bombay mill industry developed out of all proportion to the weaving side of the industry. Some progress had been made in the weaving section, but to all intents and purposes the piece-goods trade was confined to the Indian market.

In 1893 the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver as a preliminary to the linking of the rupee to gold in 1898 in the interests of the development of trade with gold using countries. The effect upon the yarn trade with China, which still retained a silver currency was immediate and disastrous, and though for some years the average bulk of the yarn exports to China did not diminish, sales had to be made at sacrifice prices. The seriousness of the position was emphasised by persons like the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Sir Sassoon J. David in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and it was generally recognised that it was only a matter of time before the yarn trade with China would disappear entirely, owing to the relatively high cost of production coupled with high freights in India as compared with the cost of production in China and Japan.

A study of Tables 13, 14, 15 and 16 shows—

1. That there has been a decrease in the annual production of yarn.

2. That whereas in 1907-08, 72 per cent. of the production of Bombay mills was marketed in the form of yarn, in 1924-25, only 38 per cent. was put on the market in the form of yarn.

3. That the total export trade in yarn in 1924-25 was only about one-sixth of what it was in 1907-08.

4. That the increase in the number of looms and the consequent increase in the production of cloth in Bombay City and Island has not been sufficient to compensate for the loss of the China trade in yarn.

EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY POLICY.

The statement then refers to the closing of the Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver in 1893 and the effect of that step on the mill industry and proceeds:—

During the war the great demand for Indian foodstuffs and raw materials by the Allies, and the diminution in imports caused India's favourable balance of trade to assume enormous proportions, and this fact combined with a phenomenal rise in the value of silver caused the exchange value of the rupee to rise to undreamt of heights in comparison with sterling. Prices of foodstuffs and all the necessaries of life also rose greatly in spite of the rise in the exchange value of the rupee, with the result that wages had to be increased in like proportion. To-day the Bombay mill industry is still paying the same as or higher wages than when the cost of living was at its highest and in addition the hours of labour have been reduced from twelve to ten, the net result being a large increase in the cost of production.

The Association observe:—It is not desired to exaggerate the difficulties brought about by the exchange policy adopted by the Government of India, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that—

1. The closing of the mints in 1893 and the linking of the rupee to gold drove the first nail into the coffin of the China trade in yarn.

2. The increase in the cost of production due to the increase in wages given on account of the rise in the cost of living brought about by the war, in spite of the high and unnatural 2-ratio, has added considerably to the burden on the industry.

3. The fixation of the value of the rupee at 1/6 gold instead of 1/4 gold would give competing countries a considerable advantage as compared with 1914 in competition with India in the home and foreign markets owing to the fact that it would mean a permanent increase of 12½ per cent. in many items of the cost of production reckoned in terms of international value and this increment combined with the increases in cost of production owing to the great rise in wages compared with pre-war years, would militate against the successful future development of the industry in India and would probably prevent any further progress in foreign markets.

4. That a very great impetus has been given to Japanese competitors through the normal parity of Rs. 153 per 100 Yen having been reduced by the recent increase in the gold value of the rupee to 134.

One may draw his own detailed conclusions in comparing columns 6 and 11 of the table, but one or two facts of importance stand out clearly which have an intimate bearing on the position of Bombay mills today. They are—

1. That in 1921 and 1922 Japanese competition had not assumed its present formidable aspect.

2. That from February, 1924, until February, 1925, the factor of a gradually depreciating Japanese exchange coupled with the appreciation of the rupee exchange began to act in favour of the Japanese and enabled them to compete successfully against Bombay mills in the Indian market.

3. That during the whole of 1924 the Japanese were greatly assisted in their competition with Indian mills by the low value of the yen and its constant depreciation, and that from the middle of 1924, they were able to undersell Indian mills owing to the low value of the yen apart from the added gain from the gradual depreciation of the yen.

4. During 1925 and 1926, the Japanese have not had the benefit of a falling exchange, but the general level of value of the yen has been low enough in itself to enable Japanese mills to undersell Bombay mills by a very considerable margin.

Incidentally, the table also shows why the remission of the Excise Duty brought only partial relief to the industry in Bombay as the Japanese could still afford to sell at prices below those of Bombay mills, and how much further that relief will have to travel before even equilibrium is established as far as Japan is concerned.

(To be continued.)

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COMPANY MEETINGS

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at 5 p.m., Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Directors' Report for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1926 stated:—"It will be seen from these accounts that the Company has made during the period a net profit of Rs. 37,899-12-1 including Rs. 35,635-9-3 brought forward from the 1925 accounts. Your Directors regret that the results are again disappointing but during the major portion of the period covered by the accounts now before you extremely keen competition continued to be felt with the result that although sales were larger than has been the case for some years previous, the prices realised were unremunerative. Arrangements were, however, made with other Companies during the latter part of the year to stabilize prices and your Directors feel justified in anticipating better results during the coming year.

"Your Directors do not in view of the small net profits propose to recommend any dividend but they recommend that the available net profit be carried forward."

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—

"I do not think I have much to add to the remarks contained therein except that it will be seen that your Directors have thought it advisable to write off the balance of value of the 1,000 shares which this Company holds in the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which has made a difference in the profit of no less than Rs. 50,000. I much regret that your Board are not able to submit a more favourable report, but conditions in the cement industry during the major portion of the period under review have continued to be unfavourable. It will however be seen from the Directors' Report that arrangements were made with other Companies during the latter part of 1925 to stabilise prices at an economic level and as a result of this Agreement I feel that I can without being unduly optimistic foreshadow better results during the current year.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the high reputation of the Company's product continues to be maintained and sales are increasing satisfactorily."

The report was adopted.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

The sixth annual meeting of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m., Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Directors' Report for 12 months ending 31st March, 1926 stated:—"It will be seen from the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1926, that the Company has made a further loss of Rs. 2,64,313-2-2 not taking into account the amount of Rs. 25,000 due to the Agents as commission, which amount has been voluntarily foregone by them. This loss is also exclusive of the amount of Rs 1,70,291-12-5 due to the Agents as interest on their loan to the Company, which amount has also been voluntarily foregone by them. The sales of the Company's product during the year have been satisfactory, but prices obtained have not been remunerative owing to the extremely keen competition which existed during the major portion of the period under review. Arrangements were, however, made (during the latter part of the year) with other Companies to stabilise prices at an economic level.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—

"It is with very deep regret that the Directors have to submit a further unfavourable report and the loss shown is practically wholly due to the heavy debt charges which the Company had to bear and which have unfavourably affected the Company's operating costs. The financial position of the Company has caused your Directors considerable concern for some time past, particularly as regards the amount due to the Debenture Holders as interest. In connection with this it will also be noticed that the loss made does not take into account the amount of Rs. 25,000 due to the Agents as commission and a further amount of Rs. 1,70,291-12-5 due to the Agents as interest on their loan to the Company which amounts have been voluntarily foregone by them.

The sales of the Company's product during the year have been satisfactory, but as the bulk of such sales were forward sales made before the arrangement to stabilise prices (which is referred to in the Directors' Report) came into operation, "the prices obtained have been unremunerative."

The report was adopted.

(Continued from column 6.)

therefore, considered as a necessary evil as Mahatmaji does, and steps may be taken to minimise the effects of this evil wherever possible. We have not yet been able to realise and appreciate what is the amount of poverty and distress in the land which has been brought in the train of this machine civilisation. Mr. Warburton gives some pictures of the conditions which prevailed in England on the introduction of machinery there. There are two ways which Mr. Warburton points out in which the workers were adversely affected by the change: firstly, a greater specialisation in production has changed the workmen from a craftsman to a process worker; and secondly, it has introduced a new discipline that is seemingly indispensable if machinery is to be run efficiently. Mr. G. K. Chesterton writing in his exaggerated ways of the Brontes and the Brontes country, makes the statement that Yorkshire in the early 19th century was a land of free booters turned suddenly to miners. It only means that all over England during the 19th century human beings were having their natural desires and inclinations knocked out of them and were being turned into flesh and blood machines. How many have we also driven from the agricultural districts and from their more or less free and independent life to be mere parts of a huge machinism whirring and grinding from early morning to late in the evening? I may well close this paragraph with a quotation from a poem by Mr. G. K. Chesterton which throws a flood of light on the conditions life of workers under the "machine civilisation" practically in all parts of the World:

"The men that live in Liverpool, their hearts are in their boots
"They go to Hell like lambs, they do, because the hooter hoots
"And men may not be smoking and only chimneys may,
"And men may not be dancing, but wheels can dance all day."

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Mr. Denning, the Controller of the Currency, has issued his usual annual report for the year 1925-26. The generality of blue and green and white paper publications issued from the Government Central Press or the different Provincial Printing Presses are somehow or other meant not to invite public attention both from their external form and internal matter. It is a superstition among several classes in this country that if a pretty child, prettily dressed is sent out for an outing it must have a mark of black ointment on the cheek to avert the influence of the evil eye. These publications are a sort of black ointment to avert the influence of the evil eye whether in a mood of appreciation or a mood of depreciation of the Government's policy and the Government's doings. There are, however, refreshingly enough some publications which, though garbed very modestly, neither in silk nor velvet but in plain chintz or the familiar jeans, are full of internal matter which repays perusal. This annual report of the Controller of the Currency is one of such publications. It is not intended, and generally does not attempt, to serve as a sort of propaganda agency for a particular policy of the Government. It merely gives facts and figures with regard to the movements of the Currency, the larger financial phenomena to be observed in the country, facts which, though of everyday occurrence, are not marked by many people but affected nevertheless trade and industries and the general prosperity and well-being of the people to an enormous extent. Government may well be advised to issue this report in some of the leading vernaculars of this country. Knowledge of economics and specially of finance, is still limited to a very few, though it must be said that during the last few years the public at large also has begun to take a keen and lively interest in the financial and currency policy of the Government. No small credit is due with regard to this to the propaganda work carried on by the Indian Merchants' Chamber which has been a persistent, patient and untiring critic of the Government's financial policy and operations. The different representations sent by this body are published throughout the country not only in English but vernacular papers and the general reading public is thus brought into touch with economic and financial questions and has began to enquire as to the whys and wherefore of all these questions. There are also brilliant economists like Messrs. Madon and Subedar and Professors K. T. Shah Wadia and Joshi and several others whose writings and speeches have served to popularise the otherwise abstruse and unfamiliar subjects of currency and exchange.

Prophesying is always a dangerous pastime and the writer of this report, unfortunately, ventured to prophecy on a subject like the present International politics which are changing their colour "chameleon-like" every day. Thus he writes:—"The Locarno Treaty not only provided a safeguard for the peace of Europe but also introduced a new spirit of friendliness in the relations between the contracting nations and although the atmosphere so created was disturbed to some extent at the end of the year by the events leading to the postponement of the entry of Germany into the League of Nations there is good reason to hope that the disturbance is only temporary." Later events have shown that the disturbance has not proved to be temporary but that the League of Nations, which is in other words the league of England and France and may be, to a certain extent, of Italy may cease to function, such are the International rivalries and jealousies. The overthrow of the indomitable Abdel Krim by the united forces of France and Spain while all the constituent members of the League of Nations were looking on placidly and calmly is a further proof, if any were needed, of this new spirit of friendliness which Mr. Denning seas in the political atmosphere of Europe!

SILVER AND GOLD.

The year 1924-25 was remarkable for its abnormal imports of gold in this country. Many an adverse critic of the demand of this country for a gold standard and a gold currency held out that abnormal import as an argument against the adoption of such policy as such a huge import would mean draining away of gold from other countries to be put into the "sink" of precious metals as India is called in Western countries. All that abnormal import, however, was due to the cheapness of gold and the feeling prevailing at the time that that cheapness was of a transitional nature. The price of gold remained practically stationary throughout the year under report and all the import of gold during the first six months of the year was only about 5 crores less than in the first six months of 1924-25. There was a very large diminution in the demand for gold in the second six months of the year inspite of fairly good monsoon. This shows that the import for the year under review viz. 55-23 crores approximates very much more closely to the normal annual import at the present price than the report for the year 1924-25. Of the total gross imports shown in the trade returns 19.52 crores came from Natal, 10.62 crores from the United Kingdom and only 2.32 crores from the United States of America. These figures are striking contrast as the report says to those of the previous year in which very nearly one-third of the imports of gold came from the United States of America because the supply from Natal and the United Kingdom was not sufficient to meet the enormous demand in India. The United States of America which has got such a large holding of gold that it is always anxious over it is yet chary of gold going to any other country and specially to this country. It was because of this that the Currency Commission proposed to pay a visit to the United States probably to glean the opinion of the financiers there with regard to the attitude of "Uncle Sam" regarding the adoption by India of a gold standard and a gold currency. All the nervousness displayed by some of the critics regarding the American attitude appears to be out of place, for surely America will not grudge parting with a small portion of gold in case India adopts a gold standard and gold currency. India's demand for silver continued on much the same scale as in the former four years and the price in Bombay has remained almost constant with a few slight fluctuations.

MONEY RATE AND BANKING.

The financial conditions during the year under report did not manifest that stringency which was shown in the previous year and the bank rate which was 7 per cent. in the beginning of the official year never went beyond 6 per cent. even during what is known as the busy season. The monetary conditions did not take the upward jump of the previous year because of three causes which the report has summarised: (a) exchange was strong from September to February and Government were continuously purchasing large amounts of sterling in the market at Is. 6 and 3/16d. to keep the rate from rising and in order to obtain funds for the large purchases of sterling the Government expanded currency to the extent of 9 crorgs; (b) the large amount of currency which had been retained by the public as a store of value appears to be replaced by gold and brought into effective circulation; and (c) the price of cotton dropped by about 25 per cent. with the result that the amount of currency required for its finance was very much less than in previous year. With the bank rate is intimately connected the question of banking facilities throughout the country. It is true that the Imperial Bank has extended the number of its branches from 59 in 1921 to 161 at present and that remittance and other facilities have been provided to a larger extent than before. One evidence of this is the reduction in the total encashment of foreign circle notes from over 50 crores in 1921-22 to about 30 crores in 1925-26, showing that the remittance of notes by post from one circle to another has progressively decreased. It is to be feared still that remittance facilities are not satisfactory in the interior and that agriculturists have to pay either the exhorbitant money order charges or very high discounts on money for the transfer of their funds. It may well be asked if Government cannot untilise the agency of the Co-operative Societies and Banks to move these funds in the agricultural districts.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Attention has been drawn in the report to the increasing popularity of the Currency Notes. Naturally the spread of the habit of using notes is not uniform and is low in the frontier districts and the Hill tracts and the areas adjacent to the Indian States than in the more advanced parts of the country. The gross circulation meaning the total amount of note issued and the active circulation meaning the amount of notes issued less those held in Government Treasuries and the local Head offices of the Imperial Bank of India were as follows:—

Year.	Circulation on 31st March. (In lakhs of Rs.). Gross.	Active.
1904-05 ...	39,18	28,46
1909-10 ...	54,41	39,99
1913-14 ...	66,12	49,97
1914-15 ...	61,63	43,96
1915-16 ...	67,73	53,19
1916-17 ...	86,37	67,08
1917-18 ...	99,79	84,30
1918-19 ...	1,53,46	1,33,58
1919-20 ...	1,74,52	1,53,78
1920-21 ...	1,66,16	1,47,88
1921-22 ...	1,74,76	1,57,23
1922-23 ...	1,74,70	1,61,10
1923-24 ...	1,85,85	1,69,06
1924-25 ...	1,84,19	1,66,55
1925-26 ...	1,93,34	1,67,71

Governments and leading publicists are always very nervous with regard to this question of the popularity of Currency Notes. I fear my view may be considered almost a heretic one, but I believe that if Government had taken the courage in both their hands when the war was going on and declared the notes inconvertible, the tremendous price India had to pay for the purchase of two hundred million ounces of silver from the United States of America (the transaction for which Lord Reading was sent specially to the United States) would have been saved to this country. Silver was at that time almost at its climax ranging between 60d. and 70d. and yet the Government of India were so nervous with regard to the inconvertibility of Notes that they paid a top price to the United States Government. This transaction put upon India a burden from which she is still suffering. It was the Inchcape Committee who recommended the abolition of one-rupee notes and the suggestion was supported by the different Chambers of Commerce. It may well be asked, however, if Gold Notes cannot be issued now of some small denomination which will prove both convenient to the public and economise the use of gold hypothetically supposing that a gold currency is to form one of the recommendations of the Royal Currency Commission.

HANDICRAFTS VERSUS MACHINERY.

One, Mr. Warburton, has contributed a very interesting study of certain tendencies in modern industry to the last issue of the "Hibbert Journal." The advent of machinery in this land and what may be called 'machine civilisation' has been acclaimed in several quarters as if it were the glorious dispensation of a Merciful Providence. There is, of course, no questioning of the fact that machinery has come and come to stay here unless there is a radical revolution in the mental and social ideas of the people. It may be,

(Continued in column 4).

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PALITANA DISPUTE.

MR. WATSON'S JUDGEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, in the course of his judgment in the Jain-Palitana dispute, said:—

After giving full consideration to the arguments of both sides. I cannot avoid the conclusion that my decision in the present case must be governed by the agreement of 1886. It is a loosely worded document and it seems doubtful whether it would have any effect in a regular court of law. But this is a political court where technicalities need not be considered, and the agreement is one between Ruling Prince and a committee representing a large and influential community in British India which has been faithfully observed by both sides during 40 years; and effect must be given to it in so far as may be possible.

It remains therefore to interpret it, and in doing so I cannot accept the extreme views of either party. The claim of the Palitana Darbar that "a modification of the fixed annual sum mentioned in the 1st paragraph of this agreement can include a complete departure from a fixed annual sum and a reversion to a system of direct collection by Poll tax does not appear to be a reasonable reading of the clause. According to the ordinary meaning of the language and in the light of common sense, it must be to substitute another fixed sum for the fixed annual sum already mentioned.

JAINS' CONTENTION.

"I cannot, on the other hand, agree with the contention of the Jains that except for the modification, the fixed amount would continue in perpetuity. An intention of this kind would be of such great importance, it would be so unlikely to be conceded by any ruler having regard to his own interests and those of his successors, that he cannot be held to have implied it in any form of words, and if it is to be upheld by any Political Court it must be explicit. This consideration far outweighs the argument of the Jains that, because no provision has been made in the agreement for a future term of years, therefore the next modification of the fixed annual sum must be in perpetuity. Colonel Keatings, in interpreting in 1863 an agreement between the parties negotiated in 1821 had held that an implication of perpetuity, which might hold good in a civil case, could not in a political inquiry be supported as against the interest of a ruling Darbar. Both parties in 1886 must have been well aware of this decision of Col. Keatinge and if it had been intended that the agreement were to last for ever I cannot believe that it would have not been so stated in explicit terms.

I hold, therefore, that I am required to settle a fixed annual sum to be paid to the Palitana Darbar in place of the Rs. 15,000 hitherto paid that I am to fix, for the payment of this annual amount, such terms of years as seems to me to be reasonable in the circumstances; and I am also free to indicate what should be the procedure at the end of that period.

SUBSIDISED PROPAGANDA.

Before proceeding to decide these points some comment should be made upon the arguments which have been brought forward with regard to the nature of the payment and the Sovereign rights of the Palitana Darbar in respect of the payment. The case has excited a considerable amount of interest owing to the large and widespread character of the Jain community. Subsidised presumably by the wealth which distinguishes the Jains, an intensive propaganda in their interests has been carried on in several newspapers, designed to prejudice the issues and to bring pressure upon the British authorities who have to decide the question. If the case had been one of a civil nature, triable in a civil court, some of these papers would undoubtedly have been guilty of contempt. The campaign has been characterised by many mis-statements, by many half truths, and by quotations divorced from their context, from which inevitably wrong conclusions have been drawn. As some of them have been repeated at the hearing before me it is necessary to correct them where possible.

In the first place, it has been urged that these payments are not a tax, but are a payment for services rendered as settled between two parties in mutual agreement. In support of this position Sanads of the Moghul Emperors and an agreement signed between certain Jains and a predecessor of the Palitan Thakore in A.D. 1661 have been cited. In this regard it is only necessary to point out that all these considerations were urged before Col. Keatinge in his inquiry in 1863 and were held by him to be without validity.

AN "ABSURD" IDEA.

The tax has been represented to be an oppressive and unusual impost upon religion, contravening the terms of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of religious neutrality. This is absurd. The right to levy pilgrim taxes, as stated by Colonel Keatinge, has been claimed an exercised by many Native State Governments. Pilgrim taxes are also levied upon occasion in British India to compensate local authorities for the expenses to which they are put by the periodic assembling of large numbers of pilgrims. Instances are the great fairs at Allahabad and Benares and at Ajmer, where the taxes are levied in the form of a surcharge on railway tickets. In their origin, no doubt, such taxes were in all cases levied for protection, but with the passage of time and modern methods of administration they find their justification not only in police protection but also in the provision of Municipal conveniences, such as water supply and sanitation.

That they are not unusual is proved by the fact that pilgrims from this very Jain community have for many years past paid taxes to the local Darbar when they visit the holy temples of Dilwara and Achalgarh at Mount Abu. Other instances are the shrine of Ambaji Mata in Danta, where the taxes vary with the wealth of the pilgrim, and the temples of Dwarka, in Baroda territory where a pilgrim is mulcted to the extent of Rs. 5-2-0 before he can perform all the religious duties of his pilgrimage. In the face of these considerations, it cannot reasonably be argued that the pilgrim tax now in question is either unusual in character or oppressive in degree.

RIGHT TO LEVY THE TAX.

A third point on which there has been misrepresentation is that of the Darbar's sovereign position in regard to this tax. It has been argued that, because the British Government has on three occasions during the last hundred years intervened to assist the Thakore in reaching an agreement with the Jain community, there has been a limitation of the Darbar's "sovereign" right to levy such a tax. This shows a misunderstanding of the true position. The British Government, as Paramount Power, has from early times asserted its right to intervene with advice to the Rulers of Indian States in cases of misrule or oppression when brought to its notice. What constitutes oppression or misrule justifying such intervention may vary with the political practice of the British Government concerned. The early interpretations of the Bombay Government, and of its officers in Kathiawar, have been consistently in favour of the individual supposed to be oppressed rather than of the responsibility and dignity of the Ruler.

A tendency arising from a natural sympathy with the weaker side need not be criticised, but it may be doubted whether the ultimate effect of constant open intervention on behalf of individuals and classes has really been for their own benefit or for the improvement of rule in the Indian State concerned. The party befriended ceases to look to its Darbar for justice, and after a time becomes distant and unreasonable, relying upon its right of appeal. While the Darbar, knowing that its decision may be revised, may lose the sense of responsibility and may claim more than its due, hoping that even after appeal some gain may be left. I do not say that these conditions now exist, but I have no doubt that they explain the protracted nature and bitterness of many disputes which have marked our political administration in Kathiawar. Endeavouring to end disputes by overriding Darbar's authority in quasi-legal decisions, we have only intensified the bitterness between parties which might, if left to itself, have died down within a generation.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

The Government of Bombay's views in this connection, which gave all sovereign rights to the Thakore Sahib, leaving the Jains with power to appeal to the Agency for political interference, were upheld by the Secretary of State. Although they referred to disputes connected with Shatrunja Hill, they apply "a fortiori" to the Darbar's sovereign position in regard to the pilgrim tax which was not included in Mr. Candy's report as it had been decided previously by Col. Keatinge. The correct constitutional interpretation of the past intervention of the Bombay Government on behalf of the Jains is clearly stated in another despatch from the Bombay Government to His Majesty's Secretary of State No. 2, dated the 16th May, 1924.

The views enunciated in this despatch were accepted by His Majesty's Secretary of State. They show conclusively that the effect of our previous intervention under different conditions does not create a vested right for the Jains to claim intervention in changed conditions either now or in future. Every British subject has a right to ask for the intervention of the Paramount Power in cases of misrule or oppression, but each case has to be justified on its own merits. It cannot be demanded merely because, in different conditions at a previous date, intervention was granted in respect of similar claims.

POINTS FOR DECISION

It has however no direct bearing on the case as argued at the hearing before me, which is, as I have already said, governed completely by the terms of the 1886 agreement. It remains to consider:—

(1) What amount should be granted to the Darbar in modification of the Rs. 15,000 now paid annually; and

(2) for what period this amount should be fixed; and

(3) what should be the procedure at the end of the period.

(1) I consider that the amount fixed should bear some relation to the sums which were allowed by Colonel Keatinge. If two rupees per pilgrim was a reasonable amount in 1863, and it has been so decided by the Bombay Government, it is more reasonable now when the purchasing price of the rupee has been reduced by half. I do not propose however to grant a sum representing exactly to Rs. 2 multiplied by the average number of pilgrims visiting the hill. There is some force in the contention of the Jains that a large increase in the pilgrims does not cause a proportionate increase in the expenses falling upon the Darbar. The Rs. 15,000 which was fixed in 1886 was slightly less than the average annual yield at Rs. 2 per head collected in the four years prior to the agreement. The smaller amount may have been fixed both to secure the ready adherence of the Jains to the agreement and also because a lump sum paid annually on a fixed date is undoubtedly a more convenient method of collection than a poll tax. Less inconvenience is caused to the individual pilgrims and the Darbar is enabled, in framing its budget, to know exactly the sum upon which it can count each year.

NUMBER OF PILGRIMS.

To ascertain the average number of pilgrims visiting the shrines I must rely upon the traffic figures of the Bhavnagar-Palitana Railway. These amounted to:—

	Inward.	Outward.
1922-23	106,164	107,940
1923-24	104,875	109,774
1924-25	104,774	109,730

In "The Report of the Pilgrim Committee, Bombay," 1916, page 8789, a Committee appointed by the British Government estimated the annual number of pilgrims visiting Palitana at 80,000. The total local population of the Palitana State is some 60,000 only, so it is fair to calculate that the average numbers between 1922 and 1925 were probably quite 80,000 and certainly never less than 50,000 visited the shrine in any year. In fixing the amount of the tax, I propose to take the minimum number at Rs 2 per head and to allow the Darbar a sum of rupees one lakh in commutation of its right to levy the pilgrim taxes. The difference between the 50,000 minimum and 80,000 average represents a fair allowance for the diminished cost per head as the numbers increase beyond a certain limit and for the convenience to the Darbar in receiving a fixed annual sum.

TEN-YEAR AWARD.

(2) This arrangement should remain in force for ten years. It is desirable that sufficient time should lapse to enable the friction caused by the present controversy to die down and to give some chance of friendly relations being established between the parties. Within that period the Jains may have realised that they must accept the decision of the Secretary of State, and when they are no longer contesting the sovereign rights of the Darbar it will be unnecessary for the latter to maintain meticulous restrictions upon any possible extension of the present special privileges of the Jains. To make the period shorter would merely intensify the disputes and the next five years would be spent in manoeuvring for position before the next battle. It is undesirable to fix a longer period than ten years since conditions may change rendering a revision desirable in the interests of either party. Communications may improve still further, causing even larger numbers of Jains to visit Palitana while on the other hand unforeseen factors may arise which may make the shrines lose some of their present popularity.

THE NEXT RECONSIDERATION.

(3) I do not propose now to lay down the procedure which should be adopted at the end of the ten years nor to prescribe in so many words that any modification will then rest in the hands of the Paramount Power. In my view of the constitutional position I cannot now say whether the Darbar will be restored to its full normal rights of levying pilgrim taxes at the rates decided by Colonel Keatinge to be fair, and it will only be necessary for the Paramount Power to intervene if in is opinion the conditions existing between the parties at the time require and justify such intervention. I cannot now say whether the conditions will be such, and in view of impending change in the polity of India it seems impossible to forecast conditions of 10 years hence at the present time.

These orders will have effect from the 1st of April 1926 and the first payment will be made on the 1st of April, 1927. If the Jains refuse to make payment the Darbar will then be at liberty to levy the poll tax on pilgrims visiting the hill at the rate fixed by Colonel Keatinge, i.e., there will be a reversion to the conditions existing before 1886, with this change, that the establishment for collecting the tax will no longer be appointed by the Agency. In my opinion, having regard to the present standard of administration in the Palitana State, it is safe to leave to the Thakore Sahib the management of this piece of internal administration.

THE POOR AND THE POWERFUL.

I believe, however, that the Jain community will prefer to make the fixed annual payment. I have every regard for their general high character and reputation and have endeavoured not to be prejudiced by the campaign of propaganda designed to affect my judgment in this case. I recognise their virtues as peaceful and law abiding citizens in British India, but in deciding questions of right and privilege the poorest and humblest applicant must have equal treatment with the most numerous and powerful. The wealth and influence of a community may be of great importance in other directions, but they cannot carry weight in a court that has to do justice between opposing parties.

The "ad interim" orders issued by me for a count of pilgrims with effect from the 1st April, 1926, are hereby cancelled.

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